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Gromyko Declares He Won't Discuss **Poland With Haig**

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

GENEVA - Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko said upon arrival here Monday that he has "no intention whatsoever" of discussing the Polish situation when he meets with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. on

of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. on Tuesday.

Mr. Haig, who on Sunday night said that the main purpose of his talks with the Soviet diplomat was to express directly the West's "outrage" over Poland, said Monday in response to Mr. Gromyko: "Well, this is could be a well as the said by I think it could be a very short

As they prepare for two meetings Tuesday — the first in the U.S. mission here in the morning and the second in the Soviet mission in the afternoon — Mr. Haig and Mr. Generals have been and Mr. Gromyko have broken with the tradition of saying little in advance of such sessions and have been like professional boxers trading verbal jabs in advance of an

Mr. Haig, who spent much of the day closeted with his advisers, has been the more contentious of the two, stressing that because of Soviet involvement in the Polish imposition of martial law the United States was not interested now in beginning a new round of negotiations on strategic arms reduction or in holding a summit meeting.

U.S. Complaints

in addition to Poland, he plans to raise the U.S. complaints about Soviet activity in Afghanistan, in the Caribbean and in southern Africa, Mr. Haig and his aides have said. The Americans have avoided even the hint of any agreements emerging from the sessions.

Mr. Gromyko said that there

questions" to discuss, but he added, "I have no intention whatsoever of discussing questions re-lating to Poland or the domestic situation in Poland."

was "no lack of problems and

"I am also prepared to discuss other international problems," he said, adding that the Soviet side would do its best "to promote agreements and understandings where such possibilities do exist." Reporters aboard Mr. Haig's lane were told that there was no U.S. expectation that Mr. Gro-myko would be willing to discuss the Polish situation because Soviet

But Mr. Haig said he was en-couraged that "the entire Western world is of one mind with respect to the situation in Poland ... and the responsibility of the Soviet Union for events which are occur-

leaders have said it is an "internal

'First-Hand Opportunity'

"I know the discussions themselves will provide me an opportunity to express first hand and directly to Foreign Minister Gro-myko the outrage that is felt in my own country and in Western capi-

President Reagan wants the So-viet Union to know "we're not doing business as usual as long as repression is under way in Po-land," he added.

The United States will continue to prepare for the arms negotiations and it will continue to negotiate on reducing or eliminating intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe in the talks that began here Nov. 30. But the talks on strategic arms will not be held until "condi-



The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, waved to journalists on his arrival Monday in Geneva for a round of talks with the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Mr. Haig intends to discuss the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the unrest in the Carib-bean, which the United States blames partly on Soviet actions, and the stepped-up supply of arms to Cuba, which, the United States claims, has resulted in an increase in the arms flow to Nicaragua.

He also intends to raise the southern African situation, where the United States believes the Soviet Union is trying to block a set-tlement of the South-West African (Namibian) question by trying to persuade Angola not to accept a solution that would include the withdrawal of Cuban troops from that country.

There is particular concern, U.S. "There is linkage, as there has ways been," reporters were told.

officials said, over the Soviet supply of arms to Cuba, and allegedly

from Cuba to Nicaragua. Officials said Cuba had received more than 61,000 tons of military hardware in the last year, more than at any time since 1962, when missiles

No Early Meeting

WASHINGTON (Reuters) The White House on Monday appeared to rule out an early meeting between Mr. Reagan and Sovi-et President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

A spokesman said reports from Geneva that Mr. Haig had said he felt an early meeting was not practical "fairly well summed it up. We feel that the groundwork would have to be laid and it's difficult to lay the groundwork in the current

Jaruzelski Links Easing of Rule To Continued Order in Country

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW - In a speech to parliament Monday, Poland's military ruler raised the prospect of rolling back martial law by the end of next month but offered Poles few hopes for a quick solution to the

nation's crisis. Gen. Wojciech Januzelski, making his first major speech to parliament since imposing martial law more than six weeks ago, said re-strictions could be partially or entirely lifted by the end of February provided there were no attempts at organizing strikes or other illegal

"If unforeseeable events do not occur and no illegal actions are launched, then the restrictions of the state of war will be seriously cut back or wholly revoked by the end of next month," the general

But in the same breath, he warned that martial law could be extended if there was trouble. The military chief acknowledged that martial law had been resoundingly condemned both at home and abroad but insisted it had been a necessary evil to avert civil war,

Gen. Jaruzelski implicitly acknowledged that the authorities had not fully worked out a long-range political program. He said they did not know what to do about the Solidarity free trade un-ion and its 10 million members, a question regarded by analysts as the key to breaking the political

deadlock. The general made no direct reference to recent appeals by intellectuals, political activists and the

church for an end to martial law. Rejecting suggestions that the imposition on martial law had been forced upon Poland by the Kremlin, he said: "The truth is that the decision to introduce martial law in Poland was our deci-

He lashed out at the West for imposing the sanctions and criti-cizing martial law, adding: "We will not stand before any self-appointed tribunals."

"Neither the calendar nor external pressure will decide the future of Poland," the general said, "By the end of next month the restrictions resulting from martial law should be lifted. The problem in industry is different. The elements of martial law must be kept in force for a longer period."

A proviso that "elements of martial law" would be retained in

industry appeared to indicate con-tinuing military control of key branches such as heavy industry. mining, power plants, railways and communications, where workers are subject to military law and dis-

The parliament was meeting for the first time since martial law was imposed on Dec. 13. Its agenda included ratification of the military decrees and more Cabinet changes. The parliament, the scene of lively and frank debate during Solidarity's heyday, was in a subdued mood as deputies sat through Gen. Jaruzelski's address, which lasted an hour and 40 minutes.

Initial assessments indicated that Gen. Jaruzelski gave little comfort to adversaries who mounted a concerted propaganda campaign against martial law in the days before the parliament session. The general made no direct reference to appeals by intellectuals, political activists and the church.

He acknowledged that there were differences of opinion be-tween the state authorities and the Roman Catholic Church, which appears to have the allegiance of the vast majority of this nation of

EEC to Seek

Tightening of

From Agency Dispatches
BRUSSELS — The European

Economic Community countries

agreed Monday to seek an increase

Foreign ministers from the 10

Soviet Credit

But he said church-state dia-



Wojciech Jaruzelski during his speech Monday.

logue was continuing and differences should not cloud the overriding aim of national unity.

Gen. Jaruzelski said 4,549 persons were still interned after the imposition of martial law but 1,760 had been released. The total 6,309 was the highest official figure to date for those interned. By declining to set a date for the end of martial law, Western ana-

lysts said, Gen. Jaruzelski was signaling that Poland could remain under effective military control for many months.

communication could be lifted but that the structure of martial law, with soldiers controlling industry and government, would almost certainly remain. The technical retention of mar-

tial law would also enable the authorities to continue interning opponents without putting them on trial and to bring union activists to summary justice for organizing strikes, distributing leaflets and other acts of defiance.

People attending the session said the applause for the general was lukewarm and perfunctory.

Gen. Jaruzelski promised that political and economic reforms would continue and talked in terms of a "profound democratiza-tion of social life."

He also said that the Communist Party would remain the leading force and added that Poland's problems stemmed not from the failings of Socialism but because it was not Socialist enough.

Gen. Jaruzelski accused extremists in Solidarity of having ignored calls for agreement by parliament, individual deputies and the government.

He said extremists had para-lyzed the authorities, spread hared, continually broken the law, imperiled the country's alliances and security, ruined the economy and abused confidence placed in them by millions of people.

Speaking of the internees, the Polish leader said nobody had been punished for their views. "Internment is a temporary measure." he said, and those prepared to give up their "activities against the So-cialist state" can return to their homes and jobs.

He dismissed the idea of deporting opponents, but he said that if

Allies' Criticism Spurs Bonn to Review Ostpolitik

oreign Ministry, acknowledging in an internal report that mistrust had grown among the allies about Bonn's policies toward Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, has started an examination of possible contradictions in its positions. A West German official said a

study had been under way within the ministry since early January with this theme: "To what extent should West German policy be revised or readjusted?"

The analysis, which has already brought some tentative conclusions contained in a paper pre-pared by Konrad Scitz, chief of the planning staff, was accelerated by the differences among the allies over their reactions to the Polish convincing role in the NATO alli-

lished Monday by the newsmaga-zine Der Spiegel. The official, who requested anonymity, confirmed the accuracy of the excerpts, saying: "I don't want to downgrade the paper in any sense, but what it offers is the kind of analysis you'd expect from a planning staff. It doesn't prejudice Genscher's conchisions in any way." The reference was to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The official spoke of a "serious rethinking of German foreign poli-cy" that could last many weeks or months and represented a review

Signation and questioning about particularly by the situation in Po-which martial law was imposed on freeze on deploying new short
And for the West Germany's Ospoti
tik was fully compatible with a But the notion of a basic recon
But the notion of a basic recon
Helmut Schmidt's assertion for the ration of the U.S.-Soviet arms Details of the paper were pubcedure done as a routine matter all

over the world. our alliance policy."

of options and questions raised

sideration of policy was privately contradicted by a high Foreign Ministry official who contended that the report was the kind of pro-

The central finding of the study, as quoted by Der Spiegel, states: "Faced with the differences of opinion between us and the United States, but also between us, France, England and Italy as well, we cannot close our eyes to the fact Ostpolitik increasingly threatens to be in opposition to

The analysis appeared to reflect the sharp criticism heard in NATO capitals concerning Bonn's cau-tious position from the time at first time, in Washington on Jan. 6, that the Soviet Union held responsibility in the development.

[Leaders of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party decided on Monday to urge a forthcoming party congress to postpone a decision on deploying new U.S. missiles here until late 1983, according to a spokesman, Reuters reported from Bonn.

[The motion they approved sti-pulates that none of the Cruise and Pershing-2 medium-range missiles that Bonn is committed to take should be installed before a special party congress in the fall of 1983 has reviewed the decision, party sources said.

[It also calls for an East-West

talks in Geneva, they said.

The Bonn study points out fundamentally differing attitudes and evaluations among the allies con-cerning the Soviet Union, although it says the basic task of Western policy should be "to manage the decline of the Soviet empire. The U.S. position was described

as an attempt to force the Soviet Union into caution and arms limitation through a policy of "arma-ment and the economic weakening of the Soviet Union" - withdrawal of Western credit and technolo-"On the other hand," Der

Spiegel quoted the study as saying, "we fear that such an American (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

group to maintain its own political and military structure and would

have been aimed at securing the withdrawal of the estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops in

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December, 1978, and within two

weeks occupied Phnom Penh and

installed the current government.

The Khmer Rouge continues to hold the Cambodia seat at the

United Nations ASEAN, which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thai-

land, recognizes it only reluctantly,

however, because of the violence

that occurred in the four years of

Khmer Rouge rule,

INSIDE

Trade Tensions

The decision by U.S. steel firms to file anti-dumping suits against European steel

exporters reflects dangerous

tensions in transatlantic trade.

Part II of a series: Page 3.

Super 49ers

gals, 26-21. Page 15.

In U.S. professional football's Super Bowl, the San Francisco 49ers beat the Cincinnati Ben-

Khmer Rouge Rejects **Proposal for Coalition**

BANGKOK — Cambodia's de-posed Khmer Ronge government has formally rejected proposals for a loose coalition with two other Cambodian anti-Vietnamese resistance movements, a Thai govern-

The coalition was proposed by Singapore and backed by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as a means of making the Khmer Rouge more acceptable and opening channels of aid to the other movements. The spokesman said the Khmer

Rouge deputy premier, leng Sary. had sent a letter to Singapore's for-eign minister, Suppiah Dhana-balan, announcing the rejection, with copies sent to other ASEAN foreign ministers. The Khmer Rouge had asked

for two months to consider the Singapore proposal after nine meetings in Bangkok last fall of representatives of the three move-In his letter, Mr. Ieng Sary said

it was not possible for the Khmer

Rouge to accept the coalition, but he suggested that the leaders of the three resistance groups should meet to discuss the issue, the spokesman said. This suggestion prompted Singapore's deputy prime minister,

Athenian Rhetoric Sinnathamby Rajaramam, to com-ment that the Klumer Rouge letter A political consensus seems to was not a complete rejection. have emerged on the first 100

Counterproposals Expected days of Greek Premier An-They have suggested further discussions among the Cambodian dreas Papandreou's government: Behind a screen of Socialist rhetoric, it has abandoned many radical plans and retreated to a West European style of social democratic gov-ernment. Page 5.

Cambodia's former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the small Moulinaka group, and former Premier Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, had accepted the idea of a loose

in interest rates on Western export credits for the Soviet Union as a means of pressuring Moscow on Poland, French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson

EEC nations also decided to send \$38 million in humanitarian aid to Poland through nongovernmental relief agencies there. Belgian For-eign Minister Leo Tindemans. chairman of the ministerial meet-ing, said EEC executives would make sure the medicines, food and other goods went directly to the Polish people.

Mr. Tindemans declined to dis-

cuss the export credit decision, and no official statement on it was is-sued. But Mr. Cheysson said the ministers had reached general agreement to ask the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to reclassify the Soviet Union.

Putting it into Category 1, which covers advanced industrial states, instead of Category 2, which cov-ers less developed industrial countries, would mean a shorter duration for export credits and an automatic half-point increase in the interest rate on credit Moscow receives from Western govern-

Sources said the proposal will be presented at Tuesday's ministerial meeting for adoption as a joint community decision. The plan must be discussed further with other Western states within the framework of the Paris-based

Earlier this month, the 15 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization announced plans to review their credit arrangements with the Soviet Union because of the Polish crisis, and this was discussed further by NATO experts in Brussels over the weekend.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said meanwhile that he believed the situation in Poland has worsened in recent weeks. He was skeptical of statements by Poland's military leadership that martial law is to be lifted soon.

"My reaction would be to wait and see whether it is, and then wait and see what is substituted for martial law," he said.

Ministers Resume Financial Talks BRUSSELS (Reuters) - The

EEC foreign ministers resumed negotiations on community finances Monday, with Britain refusing to budge on its demands for big cash

Diplomatic sources said Lord Carrington told EEC partners that Britain was not prepared to accept anything less than five years of re-newable refunds, which could reach more than \$1 billion a year. France responded with an equally firm statement of its refusal to



Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, left, and Leo Tindemans of Belgium at the meeting in Brussels.



Lord Carrington, right, the British foreign secretary, conferring on Monday with Emilio Colombo, the Italian foreign minister.

grant Britain refunds except on a limited and annually declining scale, something that Britain has German steel pipe maker, said Monday that it had signed contracts to deliver 1.2 million metric consistently refused to accept.

Britain maintains that it has to pay too much for its EEC membership and that it gets back from the budget less than is justified by the size of its economy.

Soviet-West German Contract BONN (NYT) — Mannesmann be worth about 1 billion Deutsche Handel, the trade unit of the West

tons of large-diameter steel pipes to the Soviet Union. Mannesmann said the pipes would be supplied from its plant in Mülheim. The deliveries are expected to help meet Soviet demand for pipes for the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Industry sources said the deliveries would

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, during a recent interview.

U.S. Sprayed Herbicides on Laos

Report Describes Secret Program in Vietnam War

By Richard Severo New York Times Service

NEW YORK --- An unpublished Air Force history reports that the United States secretly sprayed her-bicides on Laos during the Vietnam War and openly sprayed them on South Vietnam only after a debate over whether other nations would denounce the move.

The history, which contains details about how the United States started and conducted its herbicide spraying program, also provides insights into how government policy was made during the war.

The account says that in the early 1960s, thousands of gallons of military defoliants were secretly brought into South Vietnam by the United States in violation of the inspection provisions of the Gene-

The United States participated in the creation of the accords, and although it disassociated itself from the "final declaration," it pledged not to disturb the agreement by force.

The history was obtained by the National Veterans Task Force on Agent Orange, a coalition of veterans and religious and environmen-tal groups, in a lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act.

Thomas W. Ainsworth, director of a unit of the State Department that decides when material should be declassified, sought to block release of the document, of which 20 pages remain withheld by the government, on the ground that it would cause identifiable damage

va accords of 1954, designed to to the national security." Litiga-end hostilities in Indochina. tion continues over the withheld material. Releasing it, Mr. Ainsworth said, would damage relations with foreign countries.

> Mr. Ainsworth said in an affidavit that certain sentences in the 20 pages "would, if disclosed, confirm officially that the U.S. some years ago gave consideration to the possibility of military use of herbi-cides in certain specific countries, concretely, the use of herbicides to destroy war-making potential."

> Mr. Ainsworth noted that the United States is a party to international accords prohibiting use of chemical and biological weapons and possession or manufacture of biological weapons. "The applicability of the agreements to herbi-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

resistance movements, which probably means that the Khmer Rouge leaders have some counterpropo-sals," Mr. Rajaratnam said in Sin-

By Charles Bremner

PARIS - France was reported Monday to be close to agreement with Algeria on a major naturalgas contract but criticism was mounting over a similar French accord with the Soviet Union.

Industry sources said the state firm Gaz de France was on the verge of settling a two-year disagreement on a new gas price with Algeria's Sonatrach Co., clearing the way for it to double supplies to about 9 billion cubic meters (315 billion cubic feet) per year.

Taken together, the new Algerian contract and the accord signed on Friday with the Soviet Union for gas from a planned Siberian pipeline are expected to provide about 55 percent of France's gas needs in the second half of this

While the Algerian agreement is expected to completed without controversy, the contract with Moscow has brought condemnation from critics on both the left and the right who say it conflicts with France's stance on events in

Jacques Chirac, the leader of the neo-Gaullist opposition, said the Socialists no longer have the right to speak to the Poles about human

rights and hope."
[Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy serted Monday that purchase of Soviet gas did not conflict with France's support for the Polish people, United Press International reported from Paris.

["The natural gas agreement does in no way put to doubt our basic foreign policy choices and our solidarity with the Polish people," he said in Cambrai during a tour of northern France, UPI re-

The 25-year contract, signed despite U.S. calls for a reduction in trade with the Soviet Union to protest the Soviet crackdown in Poland, was attacked as inopportune by the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT) trade union grouping, the govern-ment's main union ally.

"Without any doubt, this operation weakens the impact of the pol-icy of France and its European partners toward the Polish situation and the strategy of the Soviet Union," a senior CFDT official

The influential newspaper Le Monde said the agreement, under which France will receive an additional 8 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas per year starting in 1984, would confirm for the Polish people that "they have nothing left to hope for from the West except for a few charitable gestures."

Le Matin, a pro-Socialist daily, pointed out that the gas negotiations were opened in July, 1980, under former President Valery it was hypocritical to criticize the timing of the contract once the principle of trading with the Soviet Union had been accepted.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's own Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF) grouping denounced the contract as a stab in the back for the independent Polish trade union Solidarity. The administration of President François Mitterrand has been one of the most outspoken among the Western allies in its condemnation of martial law in Poland and has said it holds the Soviet Union responsi-

Political sources said Mr. Mitterrand and his ministers had decided that France needed the Soviet natural gas for economic reasons and resolved to go ahead with the agreement while stressing that it had no bearing on France's overall position toward the Kremlin.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors said Sunday night that the gas agreement, which follows a similar contract between Moscow and West Germany last year, reflected France's desire to diversify its en-

France is heavily dependent on oil and gas imports. At present half its petroleum is supplied by Saudi Arabia.

Total Algerian and Soviet gas imports will represent about 10 percent of the country's energy needs in 1990, according to Gaz de France statistics.

The Siberian pipeline project is also providing French firms with 4.5 billion francs (\$775 million) in income mainly for pumping sta-tions and electronic surveillance

W. German Poll Shows Majority Backs Pipeline United Press International BONN — The vast majority of West Germans opposes the

of West Germans opposes the U.S. call for sanctions because of the crisis in Poland and supports the controversial gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union, according to a public opinion poll published Mon-

day.

The poll, taken by the Allensbach Institute for the West German magazine Stern, showed that only 15 percent of those questioned opposed the pipeline deal, which the United States contends will make Western Europe dependent on Soviet energy supplies and strengthen the Soviet Union Stern said that two-thirds of West Germans believe that the Bonn government is right in not joining the United States in imposing sanctions on the Soviet Union and Poland.

Ban on Chemical Arms May Be Sought by U.S.

By Walter Pincus

shington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, which is making preparations for the production of chemical weapons, will soon propose the start of treaty talks on eliminating chemical weapons in all countries, according to government sources.

The sources said the two-track plan - preparing to build nervegas shells and bombs while expressing willingness to negotiate them away - was needed to head off allegations in Western Europe or elsewhere that the United States was starting an arms race in chemical weapons.

Officials said the overture would be made even though they believed it unlikely that talks would produce a workable treaty soon.

The Pentagon also has another plan for avoiding opposition to its plans; one of the weapons, the new Bigeye" bomb, would be a binary nerve gas bomb considered so safe that it could be based aboard carri-

Healey Criticizes **Poland TV Show** Planned by U.S.

The Associated Press LONDON — Denis Healey, deputy leader of the opposition Labor Party, said Monday that the Reagan administration's "Let Po-land Be Poland" television program will be "intensely embarrassing to everyone outside of the

"I think it is absolutely wrong to treat the Polish tragedy as Hollywood razzmatazz," Mr. Healey said at Heathrow Airport before flying to Washington for a six-day visit in the United States.

"Let Poland Be Poland," which is being produced by the Ú.S. government to show support for the Polish people under martial law, is to be transmitted around the world by satellite next Sunday.

The hourlong special, which is to include tapes of rallies and reports about Poland, will feature President Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other world leaders, and such celebrities as Frank Sinatra, Charl-ton Heston and Orson Welles.

"I suppose it will be the first and last time we will have Mrs. Thatcher appearing on the same program as Frank Sinatra," Mr. Healey In a binary weapon, two non-lethal chemicals remain unmixed until the weapon is fired. It is only then that they take on their toxic characteristics. In the existing gen-eration of weapons, the chemicals already are mixed.

The government says the United States needs the new weapons be-cause the Soviet Union has modernized its chemical stockpiles while those of the United States have deteriorated. U.S. officials say the weapons would give NATO a retaliatory capacity that would deter the Soviet Union from

Administration sources acknowledged last week there was little assurance that talks on elimination of chemical weapons could lead to a verifiable treaty before the first U.S. weapons would be built. So far, no satisfactory plan for inspection has been developed that satisfies even Washington of-

Sources said the opening of talks would focus attention on Soviet chemical stockpiles and at the same time show the Europeans that the United States would be ready to halt nerve gas production if the Soviet Union would agree to a treaty.

The chemical weapons treaty talks, sources said, would be among the nations that have signed the 1925 Geneva Protocol. This protocol requires signers to forgo first use of such weapons. It

does not prohibit production.
U.S. officials also said they planned to use the United Nations Committee on Disarmament to discuss the issue, focusing first on the Reagan administration's conbeen using a toxin against Laotian and Afghan guerrillas fighting Communist forces.

NATO governments have told Washington that a chemical weapons program could create problems in the plans for modernization of nuclear weapons based in Western Europe.

Washington officials said the West Europeans had been assured that the steps taken toward pro-duction did not automatically mean the president would decide to go ahead with production. A production line is being prepared at a plant in Pine Bluff, Ark. Before production could begin.

the law requires Mr. Reagan to send Congress a formal message saying that he believes production of the weapons would be in the na-tional interest. Officials said last week that such a finding might not be made for another year.

Kissinger Says NATO Could Collapse Unless Disputes Are Resolved

By Judith Miller New York Times Service

and the second of Pairs and Constitution Appears to be out the construction of the reservoir

WASHINGTON - Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has said that NATO will "disintegrate" unless basic differences among the allies are resolved soon.
"We can paper over crises that

exist, but it can't go on forever," Mr. Kissinger said Sunday. "We in this country have an obligation to put forth a clear line." Last week, Mr. Kissinger said

President Reagan's response to the crackdown in Poland was not strong enough. He did not repeat that criticism Sunday; indeed, he asserted that the administration was seeking "by instinct" to lay down a stronger line and that its efforts "must be encouraged." Nevertheless, Mr. Kissinger's

very presence at the final session of a conference organized by the Committee for the Free World gave aid, if not comfort, to neoconservatives who have become in-creasingly disenchanted with Presi-dent Reagan's foreign policy.

The committee, an 18-monthold group whose members include American and West European writers and foreign policy analysts, met in Washington during the weekend to discuss what they

Harvard Memorial Set For a Slain Newsman

BOSTON — A memorial lecture-ship honoring Joe Alex Morris Jr., longtime Middle East correspondent for the Los Angeles Times, has been established by Harvard Uni-versity's Nieman Foundation for

United Press International

Mr. Morris was killed while covering the Iranian revolution in Tehran in February, 1979. He was formerly a correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune. The lectureship will begin this spring and will be awarded annually to an American overseas correspondent or media commentator on foreign

Judge Callister's decision.

Mr. Kissinger, working the room like a politician, embraced Norman Podhoretz, editor of Commentary magazine, and gave effusive greetings to Midge Decter, executive director of the Committee for the Free World; Irving Kristol, a conservative writer, and Richard V. Allen, who resigned this month as President Reagan's

national security adviser. In his remarks Sunday, Mr. Kissinger defended the policy of detente with Moscow, asserting that he had always intended it to be coupled with a policy of containing Soviet aggression. He argued that economic cooperation stemming from détente had been intended to be linked to Soviet conduct but that Western Europe had become increasingly dependent on such trade.

He also expressed his opposition to a plan for the construction of a pipeline in the Soviet Union to carry natural gas to several West European nations.

Mr. Kissinger argued that there was not "the beginning of a con-sensus" within the alliance on problems such as East-West relations, Central America, Africa and the Middle East.

While he agreed with many members of the committee that the Atlantic alliance was in trouble, and that its troubles were compounded by what he said was the growth of European neutralism, there was little consensus on what should be done to mitigate strains in the alliance.

He recommended that the United States take the initiative to bring inconsistencies "to a head," but he did not say how or when this should be done.

Mr. Kissinger received a mixed reception from the group. But he elicited sustained laughter when he said that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had offered him a job in the administration, explaining United States foreign policy to the Chinese — one by one.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

United Press International

by a federal judge in Idaho that declared that Congress acted unconstitu-tionally when it extended the deadline for ratification of the Equal

Rights Amendment. The justices stayed the ruling until they decide

whether to take up the case.

But five months before the deadline for ratification, the court did not

specify when it will take up the question of its jurisdiction. The justices

have begun a four-week recess, so it is unlikely that they will act before

grant a speedy review of the case and to declare that a U.S. District Court judge, Marion J. Callister, had acted unconstitutionally. The

Reagan administration, responding to controversy over a Justice Department decision to appeal Judge Callister's Dec. 23 ruling, opposed the

request for a quick review, urging the court instead merely to vacate

Kidnappers Break Silence on Dozier

ROME — Police said Monday that the Red Brigades kidnappers of U.S. Army Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier have broken their nine-day si-

lence and released a tape-recorded message on the abduction.

The police said the tape was found in a Rome suburb Sunday after a

telephone tip. They said the message did not contain any new material that might help them find Gen. Dozier, kidnapped on Dec. 17, but that it

was the first word from the kidnappers since Jan. 16 when they issued their fourth communique on the abduction.

The police did not release the text of the message but said it contained

sharp criticism of Gen. Dozier and his role in NATO and hinted at

U.S. Atom Plant Shut After Accident

ONTARIO, N.Y. — A tube ruptured in a cooling system at the Ginna nuclear power plant Monday, emitting radioactive steam into the atmosphere and leaking thousands of gallons of water into the reactor's containment sump before the plant was stabilized, officials said.

Nonessential personnel were evacuated from the site, and authorities

declared a "site-emergency," the second most serious of four emergency classifications. A spokesman for the plant's operator, Rochester Gas & Electric Co., said that there was "no danger to the public at this time."

The reactor of the plant was shut down automatically and was doused

with water to keep it from overheating, a spokesman for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said.

Zia in Paris for Talks on Afghanistan

PARIS — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan arrived Monday for talks with President François Mitterrand on maintaining and

increasing international pressure for the removal of Soviet troops from

ship for discussing world problems and the balance of military power in the Indian subcontinent. Gen. Zia added the two-day visit to his itiner-

ary just before leaving on a trip that has taken him to Italy, Romania

His trip to Paris follows within two months a visit by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, who discussed military items, including France's

latest combat aircraft, the Mirage 2000. France and India are about to

French aides said the talks are also simed at establishing a relation-

About 45,000 people live within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of the plant.

possible attacks on police targets in the near future.

The National Organization for Women had asked the high court to

WASHINGTON - The Supreme Court on Monday blocked an order

U.S. High Court Blocks ERA Ruling

AIRPORT CLASH -- Police pushed back demonstrators at Frankfurt International Airport after they tried to block construction work for a third runway. About 1,000 protesters gathered on Monday, but only about 300 clashed with police. Witnesses said the demonstrators pelted police with snowballs filled with rocks. Protests have been going on for several months.

U.S. Secretly Sprayed Herbicides on Laos

(Continued from Page 1) cides is a matter of disagreement

between the parties," he said.

The history represents what is believed to be the first formal government acknowledgment that the United States conducted covert spraying in Laos. The document says that the defoliation was carried out with the agreement of the Laotian government, which was not a party to the war.

Among disclosures in the history are the following:

• In the South Vietnam spraying program, the U.S. government seriously considered asking Air Force pilots to wear civilian clothes, fly in mismarked planes and agree to a government disa-vowal of any knowledge of them if they were captured.

 The defoliation in South Vietnam, which in recent years has brought charges from South Viet-namese and U.S. veterans that the herbicides caused long-term health problems, was started at the request of President Ngo Dinh Diem

of South Vietnam.

• U.S. officials took pains to mislead the press about the covert spraying in Laos.

The report says the spraying in Laos began in December, 1965, at the urging of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. military forces in Vietnam. who wanted jungles in southern-Laos defoliated to deny hiding places to enemy troops. He also wanted crops destroyed to den' food to the enemy, according to

Gen. Westmoreland, asked to comment on the report, said he could not remember ordering spraying in Laos and had no knowledge now that it had been carried out. "It could have been done by people in my headquar-ters without my being involved,"

The spraying in Laos started over the "strong objections" of William H. Sullivan, then the U.S. ambassador in Vientiane, according to the history.

Mr. Sullivan "informed the State Department that he was opposed to using herbicides in Laos because of current sensitivity among diplomats in Vientiane of nations friendly to the United States over allegations concerning earlier uses of chemical weapons in

Lacs," the history says.

Mr. Sullivan said in a telephone interview that he did not recall stating his opposition "but I wouldn't be surprised if I did make a protest." He did confirm that Laos had been sprayed.

200 Sorties

The report does not elaborate on the meaning of its reference to "earlier uses." Nor is it clear how long the covert spraying contin-ued. Several pages are missing. However, the report says that by June, 1966, seven months after the program began, 200 sorties were flown in which a total of 200,000 gallons (760,000 liters) of herbicide were dumped on roads and trails, to a distance of about 275 yards on each side, "north of the 17th paral-

The report does not say which herbicide was used in Laos, but it does say that generally in South-east Asia, the Air Force used com-binations of the herbicides 2.4.5-T large shipment of herbicides to be

and 2,4-D, including Agent

The document also says Mr. Sullivan believed that since "virtually all lucrative targets in southern Laos were dispersed under jungle cover, to use defoliants to uncover them would 'open a bottomless **'Yellow Rain' Complaints**

But Gen. Westmoreland is re-

ported to have been convinced, in the report's words, "that there were sufficient targets beneath the jungle canopy in men and supplies into South Vietnam." He also reportedly pushed through a request for permission to destroy crops, although the report says that "such missions never became a major part of the herbicide program."

Disclosure of the Air Force report comes when the Reagan administration is complaining that toxic chemicals have been used against people resisting the Vict-namese control of Cambodia and Laos. Richard Burt, director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, said last Nov. 10 that the chemical attacks, which are known as "yellow rain," were backed and controlled by the

Seviet Union. The history deals with several other issues related to the defolia-

tion program. For example, the report says that in 1961 Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara "continued to hold open the option of disguis-ing the defoliation program" in South Vietnam "as a South Viet-

namese operation." Mr. McNamara, asked to comment, said, "I guarantee you I never suggested anything like that." He called the notion of disguising South Vietnamese defoliation "in-sane" and "outlandish." Mr. McNamara said he was unable to

recall the details of defoliation, or who ordered or approved it. According to the report, U.

Alexis Johnson, then deputy un-dersecretary of state for political affairs, proposed that "U.S. aircraft be used to conduct a 'major defoliant spray program in South Vietnam, although the aircraft would carry South Vietnamese markings and the pilots would wear civilian clothes."

Former Secretary of State Dean usk, asked in an interview if the State Department had known of discussions of disguising U.S. air-craft, said he could not recall anything like that, but "I don't have records and I can't get into that."

Frederick E. Nolting Jr., as U.S. ambassador in Saigon, supported the covert spraying program in South Vietnam, according to the report, and expressed his desire to label defoliant chemicals as "civilian cargo" to exempt them from the inspection provisions of the Geneva accords. The accords established the International Control Commission, referred to in the report as the ICC, which was empowered to inspect shipments of military equipment entering South Vietnar

Mr. Nolting is said by the report to have felt that "civilian aircraft and crews would be necessary to

used for crop destruction "had by this time arrived covertly in Saigon by military aircraft, bypassing ICC inspection. A large sea shipment could not be hidden from ICC

scrutiny, however."

Mr. Nolting, who now teaches a course on ethics in government at the University of Virginia, said in a telephone interview that he could not remember saying he wanted to disguise military chemicals as civilian cargo or anything else about plans for covert spraying.

Decision on Operation

Ultimately, a decision was made to conduct the South Vietnamese operation openly. One reason, ac-cording to the report, was that the deputy secretary of defense, Roswell L. Gilpatric, did not feel that South Vietnamese markings and the covert use of American air crews "would effectively disguise the U.S. role in the operation.

Mr. Gilpatric is said to have conceded that killing crops in remote areas inhabited by Montagnards, the hill people of central Vietnam, "made sense militarily," but he was worried because "the use of chemicals to destroy food supplies is perhaps the worst appli-cation in the eyes of the world." In an interview, Mr. Gilpatric said that he could not recall saying

The prospect of openly spraying South Vietnam with chemical defoliants was not relished by government officials or high-ranking

military officers, and the report suggests that they spent a great deal of time discussing the public relations aspects of such a move.

McNamara's Reservations Mr. McNamara expressed reser-

vations about the possibility of providing material for anti-U.S. propaganda, the report says. William P. Bundy, acting assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, sent Mr. McNamara a memorandum setting out the pros and cons. The report says that Mr. Bundy's memo listed the cons as including "the distinct probability that the North Vietnamese would exploit propaganda aspects of a defoliation pro-

But in the last analysis, Mr. Bundy is reported to have concluded that "from the military standpoint, the program should be ap-

Mr. Rusk, in a presentation to President John F. Kennedy, reportedly said that the proposed de-foliation program "does not foliation program "does no violate any rule of internation law and is an accepted tactic of

The history says that Mr. Rus told Kennedy that although the United States might be the target of "germ warfare" charges, he favored the proposed spraying program because "successful plant killing operations in Vietnam could be "of substantial assistance in the control and defeat of the Viet Cong." Kennedy approved the defoliation plan Nov. 30, 1961 in a memorandum that said the move could proceed "if the mos careful basis of resettlement and careful basis of resettlement and alternative food supply has been

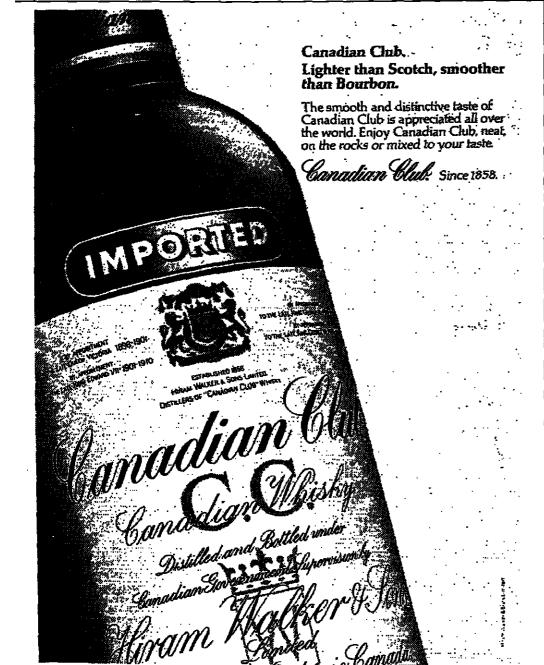
Bonn Review Of Ostpolitik

(Continued from Page 1) policy leads to an arms race and t endangering peace. We want I

protect what we've achieved in our relations with East Germany, the Soviet Union and the other East European states," As a result, the paper said, We Germany would have to make e forts to show that Ostpolitik an alliance policy were compatible. said that detente and defense pol cy in the 1980s could be calle "stabilization policy."

This mix, according to the per's suggestion, involves avoidit a vocabulary that upsets the alli-and talking a harder line whi maintaining contacts with the S viet Union that make clear We Germany's basic nonthreaten

in conclusion, the study asks lack of firm language toward to Soviet Union on West German part does not give rise to ideas Moscow that West German socie is weak and that Soviet dense can be pressed upon it.



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U.S.-European Trade 'Shooting War' Feared

No One Predicts New Barriers, but Officials Warn Complaints Will Increase

This is the second of three articles.

"There now are real fears that a transationtic trade war may occur. If it does, we have 50 ways of hitting back." — A senior Reagan adminis-

"Liberalizing trade in the classical sense is of little relevance. Our main priority is creating jobs" — A key adviser to President François Mitterrand of France.

By Axel Krause

onal Herald Tribune BRUSSELS - The recent decision by U.S. steel companies to file anti-dumping suits against European steel exporters reflects increasingly deep and wide-reaching ten-sions in transatlantic trade relations, which officials warn could easily deteriorate during the next several months.

The statements cited above, for example, reflect wide divergences in thinking about economic priori-ties in two key capitals. Washing-ton is determined to reduce the impact of the European Economic Community's use of export subsidies affecting industry and agriculture. Paris, committed to reducing worsening unemployment by na-tionalizing and modernizing French industry, is cool about li-

beralizing trade. In the Brussels headquarters of the EEC, where France has considerable influence, there is a growing sense of frustration regarding the future, particularly after the failure of leading U.S. and EEC officials to negotiate a settlement in the steel dispute.

The investigation into the steel dumping charges could take nearly a year, U.S. government sources

Growing Steadily

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The tensions over steel are also coming to a head just as the United States and its European allies are experiencing strained relations over Washington's drive to tighten sales of high-technology products to the Soviet Union.

West Germany and France have repeatedly stressed their reluctance to go along with Washington on restricting their profitable nonstrategic trade with the Soviet Union. which has been growing steadily over the past few years.

Last Saturday, France joined West Germany in signing contracts with Moscow for the delivery of Siberian natural gas through a pipeline whose construction Washington has repeatedly op-

"There are new pressures between us and Washington mount-ing all the time and it is becoming less and less manageable. A fuse could blow, pushing us into a trade shooting war," a senior EEC trade

No one on either side of the At-

lantic predicts a sudden re-emergence of new trade barriers, such as tariffs or quotas. These would be illegal under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based agency that enforces the world's trading rules. What officials foresee is the filing by Washington of substantial numbers of cases under GATT rules, charging violations of its.

codes by Common Market coun-

We may very well file new actions against the Europeans similar to steel, in industry and particularly agriculture, which would certainly create new pressures." said a senior U.S. government trade strategist. He added that the actions could be filed in Washington. or Geneva and that they were being enthusiastically supported by U.S. legislators.

Emerging Target A key emerging target of the eagan administration is subsi-Reagan administration is subsi-dized EEC farm exports to third markets, such as the Middle East and Latin America, where the U.S. markets are substantial and grow-

Last week in Washington, U.S. producers of poultry, sugar, wheat flour and pasta began proceedings against the EEC by filing com-plaints with the U.S. Office of the Representative, charging Trade that the Europeans are undercut-ting the U.S. competitive position in violation of the GATT code outlawing unfair subsidies.

"We fear that the [EEC] is seeking to solve its internal agricultural overproduction and budget problems by converting the CAP [Common Agricultural Policy] into a Common Export Policy based on extensive subsidies." U.S. Agricul-ture Secretary John R. Block recently told a Senate subcommittee

"Serious friction in our bilateral relations would result, as would in-

2 Admirals Replaced In Soviet Sub Incident

United Press Internation BONN - The Soviet Union has replaced two admirals over the Soviet submarine that ran aground in a restricted area in Sweden in October, according to the West German news magazine Der Spiegel.

It said on Sunday that Vladimir Tschemavin, the navy's youngest admiral and a candidate member of the Communist Party Central Committee, was replaced in December as chief of the North Fleet by Adm. Arkadij P. Michailovski. In November, Admiral of the Fleet Georgij Jegorov, the second highest ranking naval officer who was chief of the naval staff, was transferred to a minor post.

kets, if present [EEC] policy trends continue," he warned, noting that fines could eventually be imposed on EEC farm producers.

A potent retaliatory weapon is contained in authorization for a revolving fund established in the Reagan administration's new farm slation, which went into effect in December. Introduced under congressional pressure and resisted initially by President Reagan, the fund's purpose is to allow the U.S. exports against unfair foreign competition in third markets.

While no funds have yet been proposed for the fund, administration sources said the amount could reach \$1 billion.

An initial major test of the farm issue will take place in Washington during the first week of February as EEC and U.S. officials meet for the second in a round of ministerial talks that began in Brussels in December. The first round, which followed a NATO ministerial meeting, touched on a wide range of transatlantic trade issues but was exploratory.

Major Test

Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission, has already stated that the community will streamously defend its agricultural policy, and there are predictions on both sides of the Atlantic that the meeting could prove stormy.

Mr. Thorn and other EEC officials remind U.S. visitors that the United States regularly runs heavy

trade surpluses with the 10-nation Common Market - more than \$7 billion in farm products alone last Considerable support for a hard-line approach is coming from the French Socialist government of François Mitterrand and from

Edith Cresson, his minister of agri-With the support of West Germany, Denmark and other large EEC farm producers, the French are determined to resist any relaxation of the EEC's farm export drive while obtaining higher sup-port prices for European farm

Farm Demonstration

A nationwide demonstration by French farmers is being planned for next month, aimed at raising EEC farm commodity prices next year by 16 percent — substantially higher than the rate being proposed by the EEC Commission, whose leaders have repeatedly urged that EEC prices be lowered to world levels.

The French approach is not exactly winning over the Reagan ad-ministration, whose officials have regularly noted that worldwide commodity prices are falling, nota-bly in categories heavily subsidized

creased instability in world mar- by the EEC, such as sugar, wheat and dairy products.

During a recent meeting in Paris, Mrs. Cresson told the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, that above all, the Mitterrand government's aim was to provide a decent standard of living for French farmers. "This was hardly a satisfactory answer to our preoccupations - and we tried to get that message across," said a participating U.S. official.

France is by no means alone in resisting the U.S. initiatives. West German officials, who declined to be identified, said that Bonn is actively supporting Paris, but quietly and behind the scenes. "We took the initiative on resisting Reagan on economic sanctions against Russia, but will leave much of the rest to the French," said a West German official.

Advisers Skeptical

Leading advisers to Mr. Mitterrand do not hide their skepticism about coming to an agreement with Washington over trade liberalization — and they are adamant when explaining their rationale.

"Our first priority is creating jobs through a modernized industry, but don't come here looking evidence of emerging protectionism," said an adviser. He said the Mitterrand government does not intend to erect harriers to imports in sectors targeted for expansion. "You might want to look at Italy, Britain, Japan and possibly the U.S. on protectionism, but not

Echoing the views of other top Socialist officials, the adviser said that France will pursue its policy of "reconquering" domestic markets — meaning reducing foreign penetration by injecting new capital, research and management re-

sources into the economy.

A recent survey published by Le
Matin, a Socialist-leaning daily newspaper, showed that imports now account for the majority of supply in 26 industrial sectors, many of which the government is determined to develop. They range from plant machinery and office equipment to airplane motors and electronic semiconductors.

Although Socialist planners nemently reject claims that the program is protectionist, industry nners in Paris are agreed that the government will favor French companies, particularly in cases of purchases by government agencies.
"No one doubts that we will be increasingly favoring our own industry over foreigners, particularly in light of the nationalizations," said a highly placed government official responsible for industrial plan-

(Next: Why the West cannot easigive up trade with the Eastern



FAMILY TRAGEDY - Purvis Hamilton was overcome with grief at the burial in Craynor, Ky., of his three brothers and his son, who were among the seven miners killed last week by an underground explosion in a nearby mine.

H.D.F. Kitto Is Dead at 84; Wrote on Classical Greece

LONDON - H.D.F. Kitto, 84, a writer and authority on classical Greek literature, died Thursday, Mr. Kitto, professor of Greek at Bristol University from 1944 to

1962, was the author of the stan-**OBITUARIES**

dard introductory work on classi-cal Greece, entitled "The Greeks." The book, which appeared in 1951, was considered one of the foremost studies of the character, history and thought patterns of the ancient Greeks.

The book has been reprinted more than 30 times and was translated into several languages.

Mr. Kitto was born in Stroud,
Gloucestershire, and studied at St. John's College, Cambridge Univer-

In 1921, he became assistant to the professor of Greek and subse-quently lecturer in Greek at Glas-20w University where he remained until 1944 when he moved to Bris-

Mr. Kitto taught at the Univer-sity of California from 1960-61, at

Brandeis University the following year and again at the University of California in 1964.

Alfredo Ovando Candia

From Agency Dispatches

LA PAZ — Former Bolivian
President Alfredo Ovando Candia, 64, died here Sunday following a heart attack. Gen. Ovando twice took power

military coups. In 1964, he helped overthrow the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement government controlled by Victor Paz Es-tenssoro and became president for six months in 1966. He was president again for a year in 1969-70, at which time he nationalized the Gulf Oil Co.'s Bolivian interests. He was later overthrown in a coup.

6 Killed in Italian Crashes United Press International

PARMA — Six persons were killed and about 30 injured in a series of crashes in heavy fog Monday on Italy's main north-south superhighway, police reported. In all, police said, the crashes involved 15 trucks and 10 automobiles.

Soviet Aide Reported To Hold Peking Talks

PEKING — Chinese officials were reported Monday to have held 10 days of secret talks with a Soviet specialist on Chinese-Soviet relations in what some diplomats say is an attempt to pressure Washington into ending arms sales to Taiwan.

Soviet sources said that Sergei L. Tikhvinsky, director of the Soviet Union's Academy of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Peking on Jan. 14. but that his presence was not disclosed for 10 days.

Although neither the Chinese nor the Russians revealed the purpose of the visit, the mission appeared to be a significant development in the dialogue that has grown between Moscow and Pe-Some Peking diplomats say that

the Chinese response to Moscow's overtures is largely aimed at con-vincing the United States to end arms sales to Taiwan in hopes of bolstering Chinese-American rela-

They say that there is little likelihood that Peking and Moscow will be able to restore healthy relations until the Russians withdraw from

Italy Communists Say Moscow Can't Dictate Its Policy

ROME — The Italian Communist Party Monday brushed aside a sharp attack by the Kremlin and said that Moscow cannot dictate to

the rest of the Communist world. The party made it clear that it would continue its independent course no matter what the Kremlin said and raised the question whether there could be any single "center" or "leader" of the Com-

munist movement. "There's no such thing as a Communist Vatican ... Nobody can excommunicate us," said Giancarlo Pajetta, foreign policy spokesman for the Italian Communist Party, in Monday's edition of the party newspaper, L'Unita. Another attack in the Tuesday

edition, released later in the day, further intensified the conflict The editorial Tuesday said that the concept of a Communist Party as a "center" or "leader" for other parties was an idea whose time had passed. "The concept of a single real Socialism is to be clearly rejected," it added.

The Soviet Communist Party paper, Pravda, said in an editorial Sunday that the Italian Commu-nists — who had criticized Soviet policy in Poland — had made a "truly sacrilegious attempt" to prove that foreign policy of the So-viet Union and the Warsaw Pact does not differ from that of the United States and NATO.

Afghanistan and end their support for Vietnam's occupation of Cam-

But many Soviet-bloc diplomats believe that the Chinese are about to downgrade relations with the United States and make a strategic

China has been hinting that it is prepared to improve relations with the Soviet Union, saying that the two sides should begin preparations through diplomatic channels to resume border talks.

shift back toward the Socialist

Mr. Tikhvinsky, formerly an of-ficial of the Soviet Foreign Minis-try, was deputy leader of the Soviet team that held negotiations with China before 1979, when border talks and normalization talks were suspended. He technically does not hold a government position. but he has met "unofficially" with Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry officials, the Soviet sources said.



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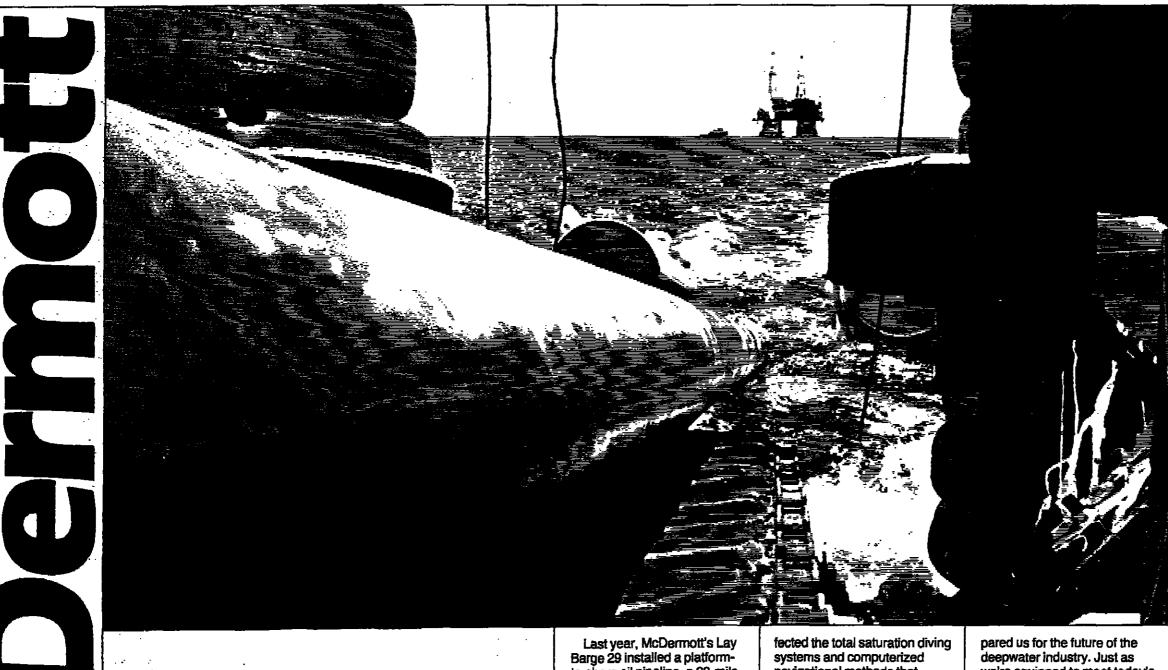
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Tuesday, January 26, 1982

Reagan the Reformer

President Reagan took power in a country that was fed up with the prevailing style of politics, which had become a game of assembling winning combinations of small, separate constituencies, each with its own claims and passions. That game was not only expensive in terms of federal money, but it also paralyzed policy when, as often happened, the claims conflicted.

When Mr. Reagan took office, America was highly prosperous by any previous standard but it was also highly uneasy. Incomes were no longer rising, and the country was accustomed to a steady rise. Inflation was accelerating, enforcing a massive transfer of wealth - not in the conventional terms between rich and poor, but from the savers and investors to the borrowers and lenders. That process was increasingly damaging the U.S. economy's basic structure, and people saw it.

More than any president in American history, Mr. Reagan stepped into office with a clear and explicit economic plan. He pushed it skillfully and rapidly through a divided Congress. It fell flat. Now what?

The economic plan — the supply-side strategy --- was designed to avoid the terrible trap into which the Carter administration had fallen. Conventional economics says that in order to slow down inflation you have to slow down economic growth. It means rising unemployment and low profits for business. It is not popular. But neither is inflation, and the inflation rate was genuinely dangerous.

The supply-siders assured the new administration that it could avoid the whole dilemma by using tax cuts to increase incentives and investment while federal spending cuts reduced inflation. Seeing lower inflation ahead, everyone would begin saving more, investing more and working harder. The economy would grow briskly, according to the theory, while — the expectation soon producing the reality — inflation would ease.

Unfortunately, it has not worked that way. People's expectations of future inflation evidently have not changed much. The rate is down, but that is essentially because of the recession. Investment seems to be falling, not rising. The collapse of the supply-side theory leaves Mr. Reagan facing very high unemployment and not enough tax revenue to run the government.

More than economics was involved. Mr. Reagan came to office firmly believing that by speaking and acting decisively, he could transform the way the world worked. It was not only American investors in the financial markets who would respond to the new tone and policy, but also the poor in the job market, the Russians in the strategic arms negotiations, the Europeans in the alliance, the Third World countries in their economic development. Mr. Reagan arrived with the zeal and conviction of the social reformer - the politician whose purpose is to make his constituents different and better people.

The world certainly treats him more warily and respectfully than it did his predecessor. But it is the same old world, from Moscow to Wall Street, with the same old habits and reflexes. The Reagan reforms counted on the president's ability to transform those habits

and reflexes, and that has not happened. The Reagan administration has ended the steady automatic rises in federal spending and taxation. But the government is not getting smaller, and taxes for the average taxpayer are not getting lower. For the poorest, they are increasing.

Mr. Reagan's political program has been severely undermined by a year's actual experience. But his personal political authority appears to remain undiminished. Perhaps that is because American voters, like Mr. Reagan himself, have learned a lot in that year about the limits on even a president's influence. If the voters continue to like his administration better than the last one, it will be at least partly because they have decided to expect less of it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Learning by Mistakes

President Reagan has offered a fair test for his performance on the issue of tax exemptions for segregated schools. "Don't judge us by our mistakes." he said at his news conference last week; the real question is "how well we recover." At the current rate, the president is failing his own test.

The original mistake, not so much political as moral and legal, was the decision to confer tax benefits on undeserving institutions. The first recovery effort was to blame faulty staffing, while continuing to claim that the law required the exemptions unless Congress passed a new law against them. But no new statute is needed, only obedience to law as

construed by the highest courts. Next, the White House offered legislation to forbid the tax breaks, yet insisted that two schools with discriminatory policies should get them anyway. But Bob Jones University in South Carolina and the Goldsboro Christian Schools in North Carolina were told by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit that the law forbids the tax breaks.

In a further bid for recovery, Mr. Reagan went before the television cameras and repeated the earlier inaccuracies. He said that until he intervened, the Internal Revenue Service had been acting with "no basis in law," when in fact the service was only following the law. He explained his original mistake thus: "We didn't anticipate that it was going to be as misinterpreted as it was."

Full recovery can come only when Mr. Reagan decides to obey and enforce the law. That means scrapping what remains of his exemption proposals, withholding any new exemptions and vigorously defending the law in the Supreme Court cases prought by the Carolina schools. This will embarrass the administration with Sen. Strom Thurmond and other supporters of segregated schooling. The best way out of that bind is to tell them he tried to do their bidding but the law got in the way. And the best way to avoid being judged by mistakes is to stop making the same ones over and over again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Skidding Into the '80s

The 1981 figures for American automobile production have been added up, and they bear a somber message. The industry's trou-bles will not pass with the current recession. In the past few years Americans seem to have been spending less of their money on cars in good years as well as bad. This departure doesn't have much to do with the Reagan administration's policies, nor can the administration do much to change it. But if it continues the consequences will be enormous.

The automobile industry has always been sharply cyclical, swinging abruptly from very bad years to very good ones. But from World War II until the late 1970s, the pattern always pointed upward. Each peak of the cycle was higher than the previous one, and each trough was not quite so low.

Things changed several years ago. Passenger car production crested most recently in 1977, well short of the 1973 record, and started to fall long before the 1980 recession began. The 1980 production level was the lowest since the 1960-1961 recession that helped

bring President Kennedy into office. It now turns out that the 1981 level is, by a small

margin, lower still. For the past generation there has been a slow but visible movement of wealth and employment from heavy manufacturing into services. With the contraction of the auto industry, that movement is likely to accelerate. The right response to this challenge would be to design and build new products better able to compete in the world, rather than trying to protect the old ones. But people don't always give much attention to that kind of disinterested and detached wisdom when their jobs and their incomes are at stake.

New industries constantly replace old ones. That is how economies grow and raise standards of living. It is never a comfortable process, but the automobile data can be read as indicating that the great task of the 1980s will be to ease a painfully rapid transition for a great many Americans into an altogether different kind of economy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Polish Economic Lesson

A collapse like that now happening in Poland does not take place of its own accord, nor does it happen suddenly or without advance signals. So why did the regime not react in good time? To start with, planned economies are rigid because their plans are laid down in advance and then meticulously insisted on by bureaucrats. Then the fixing of prices by administrative decree eliminates the interplay of supply and demand and re-

lieves managers from responsibility for their decisions. Errors do not therefore trigger alarms at lowest level. And finally, the economy is dominated by a Marxism that was never aligned on human reactions and has now degenerated into a mere instrument of political power.

In these circumstances, it seems worth recalling the fundamental truism that the purpose of an economy is to provide the population with goods and services.

- From the Neue Zurcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Jan. 26: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Mrs. Wells' Tactics

NEW YORK - Mrs. Bortmann Wells, of London, who has been addressing meetings of women suffragists here, has started an agitation in favor of a brief, sensational campaign in this city. The older suffragists, however, vigorously oppose such a policy, declaring that it is unnecessary. Mrs. Lillie Blake, one of the leading local women suffragists, gives a peremptory reason why such a campaign "a l'Anglaise" would miss the mark in the United States. She says: "We could not get arrested in New York if we tried. If we made a demonstration in front of the residences of public officials, they would invite us within and treat us with the greatest courtesy."

1932: Dartmoor Prison Riot

PLYMOUTH, England - Dartmoor was the scene of the greatest mutiny in the history of English prisons on Jan. 25, when more than 80 convicts and a number of wardens and police were injured and the central cell block and administration buildings burned. The prison has since been taken over by Alexander Patterson, chief commissioner of police. Patterson will conduct a secret inquiry to determine the identity of the ring-leaders who planned the attempted break in which more than 300 of the prison's 480 inmates took part and battled with police and guards for more than an hour. All prisoners are being forced to remain in their cells,

A Nuclear Argument For Links

The system was the control of the co

By Joseph S. Nye Jr.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — De-spite the current climate of hostility, the United States and the Soviet Union continue to share common interests that cannot be neglected. Nuclear nonprolifera-

tion is a prime example.

Cooperation in slowing the spread of nuclear weapons began with establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1957. Soviet policy on nonproli-feration and on exports of nuclear technology has always been stringent; the Reagan administra-tion's policy on nonproliferation remains broadly similar. But both countries are missing opportunities

The fields for such opportunities are listed here, in light of the current state of overall relations. roughly in the ascending order of difficulty.

• Increasing the number of low-level but regular consultations: In the first half of the Carter administration, regular consultations on nonproliferation were held. They are less frequent today. Yet consultations are useful to exchange information and to coordinate policy on relatively noncontroversial issues such as improving international safeguards and developing plans for storage of plutonium and spent reactor fuel. Low political visibility means that such talks can be relatively isolated from the problems that beset over-

• Resumption of joint approaches to various countries to ask them to adhere to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, under which signatories pledge not to de-

velop nuclear weapons: The pact, which has 113 adherents, helps to discourage countries from developing such weapons. Both superpowers have an interest in increasing the num-ber of parties. In the past, Moscow suggested joint approaches and Washington agreed. But since January, 1980, just after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the United States has not followed through. Completion of the Treaty of

Tlateloico: This treaty, signed in Mexico in 1967, establishes a nuclear-free zone in Latin America. A party to it is not bound until all signatories have completed ratification - unless it waives this condition. While the pact is not perfect, it serves as an additional constraint on countries seeking nuclear weapons.

Argentina and Cuba have not completed ratification. Were Argentina to fulfill the promise it made to the United States in 1977 to ratify the treaty, Cuba would remain the sole country in the region that has not ratified it. Moscow could help press Havana toward

Steps to promote the return

The United States is concerned about the Soviet Union's sale of reactors to Libya and Cuba. It wants the Russians to insist on the return of spent fuel from those countries, as they do when exporting reactors to Eastern Europe

A provision in the recent U.S. nuclear cooperation agreement with Egypt allows the United States to require the return of such fuel. This requirement could add a layer of protection against diversion of spent fuel for weapons in the tense Middle East or in regions of special concern such as Eastern Europe or the Caribbean.

 Creation of no-nuclear-explosion zones (as distinct from nuclear-free zones):

The obstacles are enormous, especially in the Middle East. A modest first step would be to try to encourage other countries to repli-cate Israel's statement that it will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons into the region. But if the Arab countries and Israel cannot agree to negotiate creation of such a zone, an alternative would be separate agreements with the superpowers in which each Middle Eastern country would pledge not to be the first to introduce nuclear weapons.

In return, the superpowers would guarantee each country that it would not be attacked with such weapons. Verification would lie in having each country pledge not to set off nuclear explosions. While this approach requires superpower coordination, it is one avenue in a situation in which the local parties will not talk with each other. India and Pakistan could also be enlisted

in such an effort. Sanctions against countries developing weapons:

If International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards are violated, or if a country explodes a nuclear de-vice for the first time, the super-powers' reactions will have a crucial effect on possible violators. The safeguard system consists of legal undertakings not to divert nuclear materials from peaceful to military uses, and to allow verification by international inspectors.

To deter diversion, the system need not be perfect; it requires a reasonable probability of detection

and a reasonably strong response.

Each superpower is tempted to seek political advantage by limiting its reaction to new violations. An example is the mild American and Soviet reactions to India's ex-plosion in 1974. While this may be the hardest area in which to achieve cooperation today, it is

nonetheless critically important. Tensions in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are unavoidable, but international security should not be jeopardized at such times by failure to cooperate in the pursuit of common interests.

The writer, professor of govern-ment at Harvard, was from 1977 to 1979 the deputy undersecretary of state concerned with nonproliferation policy. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Dealing With Russia After Poland's Coup:

A Plan for Entente in Europe

By W.W. Rostow .

A USTIN. Texas — The latest phase of the tragedy of Poland has raised, but not resolved, fundamental questions in the West about policy toward Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union's role in that region. What is now required is a vision — a farsighted plan to end the confrontation in Central Europe that, for 35 years, has passed for normality. Like President Reagan's "zero option" for reduction of theater nuclear forces in Europe, such a plan would transcend current conflicts and practical obstacles but provide a goal that would both unify the West and guide short-term decisions and negotiations.

Four historical processes make the continued acceptance of the division of Europe unwise, not merely for the West but also for the Soviet Union.

• First, the coming to maturity and responsibility of the generation in Eastern Europe born after World

War II, to whom the present arrangements make lit-tle sense, is likely to render Stalin's empire a source of increasing inscourity rather than security for the Soviet peoples. The irrepressible question is, why should not the peoples of Eastern Europe choose their governments in civilized democratic ways?

Moscow may well succeed in containing the Polish revolt of 1980-1981. However, as thoughtful Soviet officials are well aware, the repressive tactics that have sufficed for 35 years are not likely to prove viable over the longer future.

In a nuclear age, it is therefore important to both sides that there be on the table a well-thought-out alternative way to provide for Soviet security - and thus avoid the desperation that might arise in Moscow from an uprising so endemic as to appear to require either a surrender of Soviet national security or a Soviet invasion in the heart of Europe similar to the invasion of Afghanistan.

 Second, powerful decelerating economic forces at work in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have at work in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have slowed these countries' aggregate annual growth rate to something like 1.3 percent. Remedy requires, among other things, wider and more harmonious economic relations with the West, including increased flows of capital and technology. The well-known Polish debt problem is merely one symptom of a large and growing crisis.

• Third, the economic forces at work in the West

as well as in the East dictate efforts of the highest

seriousness to reduce defense spending.

• Fourth, there is a new generation in the West that finds irrational the perhaps inevitable but sec-ond-rate solution devised, or passively accepted, by the statesmen of 1945 to 1948. Young people in Western Europe and the United States are asking perfectly fair and understandable questions: Why should Germany not be unified? Why should the European Continent be littered with American and Soviet nuclear weapons? Why should American and Soviet forces be stationed in Europe more than 37 years after the end of World War II?

Some of the solutions they suggest are impractical or even dangerous. But the questions must be answered. What is needed now is for young and old, East and West, to ask ourselves responsibly how af-fairs in Europe could be reorganized so as to provide more political freedom for Eastern Europe; to allow: Europeans, in both the East and the West, to organize themselves more as Europeans; to ensure contin ued security for the Soviet Union and the United States, with reduced but not totally eliminated involvement in the military affairs of Europe.

The elements for such a plan have long been familiar in diplomacy and, indeed, were canvassed not only in the immediate post-1945 years but also in negotiations with the Soviet Union in 1949, 1954, 1955 and 1959. The specific plans considered then need revision, of course, but the three interconnected basic elements are likely to remain what they have been from the beginning:

• Freedom for the peoples of East Germany and

Eastern Europe to determine, without interference, their forms of political organization, accompanied by arms control agreements that would reduce the level of the European armed forces in both NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries — agreements that both the United States and the Soviet Union would monitor

on the States and the Soviet Union would monitor and supervise along with European states.

Strategically balanced U.S. and Soviet military force withdrawals from Europe — short of total withdrawal. Geography dictates that a total withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Europe would be dangerous for the West, while the Soviet Union is likely to resist total military withdrawal from non-Soviet Europe resist total military withdrawal from non-Soviet Europe until it is assured that inspected arms control

greements work effectively.

Provisions for heightened multilateral economic cooperation within Europe. This would ensure, among other things, that a powerful united Germany did not seek to establish hegemony on the Continent. The Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva was created in 1947 for this purpose and could be strengthened to meet new responsibilities.

The bringing to life of some such vision and plan is

unlikely to be quick and will certainly not be easy. It would have to emerge through persuasion and negotiation, as the underlying generational and economic realities assert themselves and are accepted.

Along the way, some people in Moscow would argue that if in the end the Kremlin succeeds in dismantling the Solidarity movement, there would be nothing left to fear in the time ahead. Others in the Soviet Union would seize on the prospect of some such plan to rig Soviet terms so as to achieve the abiding Soviet dream of a Western Europe cut off from the military support of the United States.

They would be supported by a few Americans who have long hankered to cut the West Europeans loose, leaving them to make the best terms they can with Moscow. And there would be those in the West who would see in such a plan a way to add the military strength of Eastern Europe to that of NATO, and there would be East Europeans ready to

rally to that conception.

But I return to where I began. Without such an agreed vision and plan, Western policies are unlikely to be stable, patient and effective.

It would require balance and maturity both to sustain the existing institutions of the West and to move toward a larger goal. But there is danger for the East and the West alike in what looks to be the easier course - that is, plodding along the deeply grooved, familiar, bureaucratized tracks of schism and confrontation in Europe until a possibly unmanageable crisis is upon us.

The writer, who was national security adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Jahnson, is professor of economics and history at the University of Texas and author of a forthcoming book entitled "The Division of Europe: 1946." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Crusading Doesn't Do the Trick

The writer is a U.S. government official who is not involved in administration policy toward the Soviet Union. This comment was distributed by The New York Times under the pseudonym "Abel Baker."

WASHINGTON — As the administration prepares a worldwide TV spectacular, "Let Poland Be Poland," to express soli-darity with the Poles, some may recall that 25 years ago this winter the Eisenhower-Dulles "Crusade for Freedom" was sponsoring similar rallies at Madison Square Garden and elsewhere to protest Soviet intervention in Hungary.

Neither these rallies nor other American protest actions during the next two decades had the slightest effect on Hungary. By 1959, President Dwight D. Eisen-hower was joining Nikita S. Khru-shchev, stigmatized earlier as the "Butcher of Budapest," in the "snirit of Camp David."

"spirit of Camp David."
Roughly similar experiences fol-lowed the East German workers' revolt of June, 1953, the building of the Berlin Wall in August, 1961, and the "Prague Spring" of 1968. Futility

What is mystifying is why U.S. leaders have failed to draw realistic inferences from such East Euroin experiences — lessons that

led President Charles de Gaulle to proclaim a policy of "détente, en-tente, coopération" with the Soviet Union, and West German Social Democrats to provide substantive content for Ostpolitik. Three decades of painful experi-ence have shown the futility of

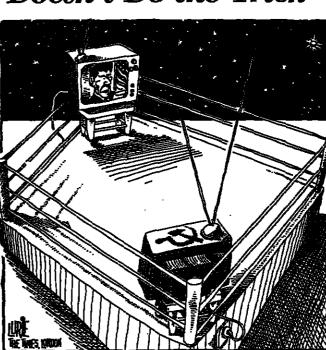
Western attempts to 'liberate' East European satellites, or to play them off against the Soviet Union. The only positive change that can take place in Eastern Europe - and endure - is change sanc-tioned by the Soviet leadership. Precisely because of the rigidities and well-founded insecurities of that leadership, such change can-not be sudden, drastic or dramatic, appearing to threaten either the security interests of the Soviet state or the personal and group interests of the ruling Soviet bureaucracies. When such vital interests are threatened, the Kremlin will inter-

the West cannot respond in kind. Can nothing be done to improv the daily lot of ordinary Poles, Hungarians, Czechs or, indeed, the long-suffering peoples of the Sovi-et Union itself?

vene with military force, to which

Experience shows that such positive change is possible only with the assent of the Soviet leadership, and even then only when adminis-tered in what a Bonn statesman once felicitously termed "homeopathic doses."

The liberalization of Janos Kadar's Hungary over the last two decades is the most obvious case in point. Conditions in East Germany have also gradually improved as a result of Bonn's patient, nonconfrontational Ostpolitik.



Even in the Soviet Union, Richard M. Nixon's efforts at détente produced an end to jamming of the Voice of America, greater cultural exchange, and the beginnings of authorized emigration. Paradoxical as it may seem to many, despotic governments are inclined to liberalize only when they feel secure; hostile challenges from within or abroad usually generate more repressive policies.

Arms Burden

Although the role of outsiders tends to be marginal, the West can assist positive change in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in ways that are not threatening to the Soviet leadership and that are also in the West's interest. Foremost among such means of posi-tive influence, obviously, is a reduction of the burden of military spending and particularly of the strategic arms race, which hobbles living standards, inhibits structural reform, generates mass insecurities, and deforms the political landscape in East and West.

The world has already seen in Poland the first-ever military re- generation ago.

gime in the Soviet bloc. The changing pattern of Soviet leadership in successive crises in Eastern Europe is equally noteworthy.
Whereas in 1956, Kremlin civil-

ians alone negotiated in Hungary and Poland, and in 1968 Kremlin civilians (although heavily influ-enced by the military) carried on the climactic talks with the Czechoslovak leadership, in 1981 it was Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander of the Warsaw Pact forces, who made the decisive appearances in Poland. He and his colleagues are doubtless watching the Jaruzelski experiment with a view toward its effect on the Soviet succession. It is hard to see how military dominance in Moscow would improve the lot of the East European

peoples or prospects for peace. Yet such dominance may well be a log-ical outcome of the failure of arms negotiations and the collapse of realistic, if emotionally taxing, Great Power dialogue. In any case, the critics of détente have yet to offer an alternative more promising than the "crusading" whose failure was demonstrated a

Moscow's willingness not to in-terfere with West Berlin's links to the West, to permit the emigration of ethnic Germans from the Soviet Union and to allow closer ties between the two Germanys has been the promise of more trade, Why, Bonn asks, should it give up a lever that has proved so useful in elicit-ing concessions from Moscow?

Unity Is

At Stake

By Angela E. Stent

BONN - The unity displayed

the North Atlantic Treaty Organi-

zation warned that it might com-ply with Washington's demands to impose economic sanctions against

the Soviet Union was more sym-

West Germany diminished the impact of the NATO statement

only three days later, when the Bundestag rejected the imposition of sanctions. The economics minis-ter, Otto Lambsdorff, stated that Bonn will uphold agreements to

supply pipe and engineering advice to the Soviet Union for construc-

tion of the projected natural gas

pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe. The West Germans do not en-

tirely reject the use of trade as a political lever. As Chancellor Hel-mut Schmidt told American jour-

nalists recently, the Federal Re-public uses trade as a carrot rather

than a stick - and has experi-

Bonn claims that one reason for

enced some success

bolic than real.

this month in Brussels when

Failure

Bonn does, nevertheless, reject punitive economic measures — largely because it has been unsucsful in its own attempts, in the 1950s and 1960s, to use trade embargoes to change Soviet policy.
Those sanctions failed to alter Soviet conduct but also ultimately undermined Western unity.

Before 1969, several West German governments restricted trade or threatened to do so in an effort to alter Soviet policy on German reunification and Berlin. In this, West German policy was some-

times even harsher America's. In an incident that seems ironic today, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer criticized John F. Kennedy in 1963 for exporting grain to the Soviet Union: "I can't stand any more of this wretched talk of detente." He suggested that Wash-ington offer to sell grain to Moscow in return for a Soviet agree-ment to dismantle the Berlin Wall. None of these policies elicited sig-

nificant Soviet concessions.

Bonn has also seen repeatedly that its allies have few qualms about taking over trade with the Soviet Union, In 1962, for example, the United States tried to pre-vent other NATO countries from selling pipe to Moscow for con-struction of the "friendship" oil

pipeline to Eastern Europe. Claiming that the pipeline would threaten Western security. America with great difficulty convinced the West Germans to cancel existing contracts with the Soviet Union. The Italians, British and Japanese refused to comply. As a result of the embargo, Moscow developed its own capacity to

produce large-diameter pipe.
Today Washington has barred
General Electric from selling gas
turbine compressors worth \$175 million to three European firms involved in the Siberian pipeline project, but it may be unable to stop other Europeans from providing these components.

Markets

As Bonn faces its highest postwar unemployment rate and a crisis in its steel industry, the pipeline is expected to provide thousands of jobs as well as export markets for pipe and compressors.

It is relatively costless for America to withdraw from the project and demand similar action from its allies, because its stake in the pipeline has always been limited. But a decision by West Germany not to participate would seriously jeopardize its economy and undermine efforts to find new sources of energy outside the Arab world. Besides, Bonn argues, it is unlikely that abandoning the pipeline would affect Polish developments. The West German experience suggests that however much Moscow needs Western technology, it is concerned above all to maintain its hegemony in Eastern Europe. even if this entails economic loss. Bonn is not willing to jeopardize its economy or the stability of

West Berlin for the sake of a ges-ture of dubious political impact. West Germany is convinced that the dispute over economic sanc-tions will ultimately disturb the Western alliance more than it will restrain Moscow. Indeed, the Soviet Union will undoubtedly benefit from this dispute.

It is time for the United States to reconsider whether it is worth further endangering the alliance for the sake of a questionable political symbol.

The writer, author of "From Embargo to Ostpolitik: The Politica Economy of West German-Sovie Relations 1955-1980," teaches gov ernment at Georgetown University in Washington. She contributed the commut to The New York Times.

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Is New Regime in Greece the Appears to Abandon Many Radical Policies By Paul Anasrasi

New York Tunes Service

ATHENS - A political consensus (relatively unusual in Greece) seems to have emerged about the first 100 days of Premier Andreas Papandreou's government. It has abandoned many radical plans and retreated to West

NEWS ANALYSIS

European-style social democratic government behind a screen of So-

cialist rhetoric. Although Mr. Papandreou has repeatedly stepped on European and U.S. toes, he has backed off from threats to leave the North At-lantic Treaty Organization and the European Economic Community. At home, Mr. Papandreon has consoled leftist supporters with so-cial and political reforms, while leaving business interests relatively unscathed.

Conservative opponents were quick to criticize what the former defense minister, Evangelos Averoff, called "the government's contradictory policies on critical domestic and foreign issues and its inability to fulfill its pre-election promises." Accusing Mr. Papandreou of having "perfected the tac-tic of glorifying retreat." Constantine Mitsotakis, a former foreign minister, said that "Papandreou is occasionally compelled to play the lion to give the impression of ful-

Chirac Is Elected To Lead Gaullists

United Press International TOULOUSE, France - Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, has been elected again as leader of the neo-Gaullist party Rassemblement Pour la République at its national congress. He vowed that a renovat-

ed rightist grouping would unseat the ruling Socialists. Mr. Chirac won 99.1 percent of the members' votes Sunday, giving him the leadership of the party for the third time since it was formed in 1976. He had resigned when he announced his candidacy for presi-

dent last Feb. 3.

"The state of grace has passed, confidence has changed camps, and ... a new stage begins, which from election to election, must lead us together to victory," Mr. Chirac said at the convention. But he also warned members "to take into account the real change in the attitudes and mentalities of the French," adding, "We must not let ourselves fall into the trap of a spirit of revenge."

filling his previous foreign policy threats, but in effect he changes

"Playing the lion" has included refusal to join in NATO warnings of sanctions to punish Soviet in-volvement in Poland, embracing the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, and opening a Greek Embassy in Havana.

At the same time Athens wants a new defense and economic agree-ment that will establish a balance of military power with Turkey and include safeguards against Greek fears of attack by Ankara. The agreement. Athens officials say, would enable them to increase spending on ambitious social welfare programs.

In another controversial move, Greece last week agreed to resume servicing Soviet naval supply vessels. When the previous cor tive government inaugurated this service in 1979, Washington pointedly reminded Athens of its NATO obligations; ultimately, Soviet naval customers were turned away. Last week, the State Department expressed its regret "particu-larly at this time" at the Greek decision, adding that it "detracts

from the security of the region."

Mr. Papandreou's "nationally proud and independent" foreign policy has silenced left-wing critics in his party and in the pro-Mos-cow Greek Communist Party. It has also helped divert attention from the government's domestic economic program, which has disappointed many left-wingers. In-deed, the Socialists have provided generous increases for workers and pensioners in the lower-income brackets as well as index-pegged wages and the 40-hour week. But there have also been incentives and reassurances for businessmen to encourage investments. Threats of nationalization and "socialization" have not materialized; private en-terprise remains the backbone of

the economy. On the social front, the government has moved swiftly. It has started action to lower the voting age to 18, abolish capital punishent, improve prison conditions, legalize abortion, promote equality of the sexes and establish civil marriage. At a stormy protest meeting last week, the country's Greek Orthodox hierarchy de-

Gasoline May Be Scented

DARWIN, Australia -- Authorities in northern Australia, alarmed by a spate of gasoline-sniffing among aborigines, may put chemical capsules in gasoline drums to make the fuel smell bad.





nounced civil marriage as "prosti-tution and adultery" and warning that couples married outside the church would "automatically" remove themselves from its rolls.

The government has also stirred old political embers by granting recognition to the Communist-led anti-Nazi resistance of World War II, by abolishing official commem-oration of rightist victories in the 1946-49 civil war and by accelerating the return of nearly 40,000 Greeks who fled to Eastern Europe after the Communist defeat in 1949. Mr. Papandreon's critics argue that such measures are largely psychological and cost-free and are alternatives to far-reaching social

The government has drawn sharper partisan criticism for its extensive purges of the civil service, state-controlled radio and television networks and the labor movement. Conservatives have warned that such moves, and the staffing of state machinery with Socialist party stalwarts, are designed ultimately to establish a one-party state. But many Greeks recall that the conservatives often did much the same, or worse, during their seven years in power.

Eritreans Claim Attack On Troops in Ethiopia

KHARTOUM, Sudan - Eritrean guerrillas said Monday they had attacked Ethiopian troops in the provincial capital, Asmara, in order to disrupt preparations for an offensive against them.

They said they shelled Asmara airport Friday, setting fire to several Soviet MiGs and helicopters, attacked a divisional barracks near the airfield and briefly occupied two villages. The Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front said 2,600 men had taken part in the attack which lasted about eight hours.

French Socialists Still Seem Unsure of Identity By Richard Eder New York Times Service

PARIS - French politics, generally, is the art of the expected, and it takes only a small dose of the unexpected to convulse it.

Convulsion is only a shade too strong for the unexpectedly bad weekend suffered by the Socialist government of President François

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mitterrand earlier this month. A double defeat, one legal and one political, suddenly interrupted the series of relatively easy circum-stances that it has found itself in since it was elected last spring.

On Jan. 16, the Constitutional Council decided that the government's nationalization law was partly unconstitutional. The government will have to resubmit parts of the legislation to the parliament. Although passage is assured, the result will be delay and more generous reimbursement of

stockholders.
On Jan. 17, contrary to all political forecasts, the conservative opposition swept four by-elections for seats in the National Assembly. The Socialists' kept their solid majority (282 seats out of 491) but the uniform nature of the sweep - the conservatives won back three seats they had lost last June and held onto a fourth - was gloomy political news for the government.

Several Possibilities

There are several possible reasons for the by-election results, each with its own conceivable sig-nificance. In the first place, all four constituencies tended to vote conservative until last spring, when there was a national wave of what is variously explained as en-thusiasm for Mr. Mitterrand and unenthusiasm for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing Some Socialist spokesmen

shrugged off the by-election defeats as a matter of conservative districts going back to their normal voting pattern. This was not much consolation: France as a whole has tended to vote conservative, and if the latest swing were applied na-tionally the Socialists would be

Some political commentators pointed to signs that the Communists, who did not field candidates of their own, may have boycotted the vote out of anger at recent Socialist attacks on their party's attitude toward Poland. If this was a significant factor, it is bad news for Mr. Mitterrand. It would indicate that his government is more dependent on Communist support than had generally been thought.

Another hypothesis was that So-cialist voters had not bothered to turn out, and this was alternatively explained as smugness or as dissatisfaction that the government has not moved fast enough in its

A final explanation was that the exercise of power, aggravated voters in the political center who the tendency. Now the Socialists had supported the Socialists in the spring had become uneasy at some of the changes and the more fiery statements and had shifted to the

Perhaps the most important thing to come out of the government's double setback by voters and the Constitutional Council will be not the events themselves but the Socialists' reaction to

After a day or two of hesitation, spokesmen for the party chose the Constitutional Council as its target. This was understandable since it could not very well criticize the voters. The council is a peculiar institution. Its members are not judges — some are former judges but most are former conservative politicians. It does, however, have the quasi-judicial power of invalidating legislation that it deems

contrary to the constitution. This makes it, in one sense, similar to the U.S. Supreme Court; yet it lacks the American court's historical prestige and public recogni-tion. This gives it a certain politi-cal vulnerability, and over the last few days Socialist Party leaders— other than those in the government - were talking about curbing its powers or doing away with it alto-

This would require a referen-dum, and Mr. Mitterrand and his Cabinet have no intention of takng on the kind of confrontation that would be required to organize one. On the contrary, those Socialist leaders who hold Cabinet posts have refrained from saying much about the council's decision and are working to rewrite their legisla-tion to meet its objections.

The council's partial rejection of the nationalization law is more embarrassing than permanently damaging to the government. On the other hand, it reinforces the tendency of some Socialists — new to power and still not totally secure in it — to suspect, despite their own parliamentary majority, that the conservatives will find a way to frustrate their programs.

More Serious Questions The electoral reverse raises more

serious questions. The Socialists' parliamentary majority may be secure; their sense of their own identity is not. Their political strength is evident, but they do not yet fully

Mr. Mitterrand, who tries to be reassuring so as to avoid imprudent extremes among the more iittery elements in his party, tells his followers that, with his seven-year presidency and the live-year life of the Socialist parliamentary majori-ty, they have "duration" on their

The message is not really assimilated. The party remains in an electoral rather than a governing frame of mind. The recent by-elections, unimportant as they were to

are worrying about the rural district elections in March.

The Socialists went for decades with hardly a hope of winning power. After finally doing so, the first reverse seems, at least temporarily, apocalyptic.

It may have a maturing effect, however. For one thing, it is likely to stimulate a further effort among the Socialists to decide what kind of a party they want to be. Their members and leaders range from moderate social democrats who want to reform the country, to Marxist Socialists who want to transform it, radically if democrat-

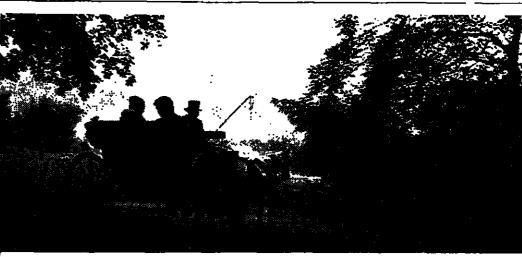
The party's leadership, including Mr. Mitterrand and his prime min-

ister, Pierre Mauroy, are on the center or moderate side. But their policies and their positions, in the ong run, will depend on where the Socialist Party finds its center of gravity. This, so far, has been largely determined by Mr. Mitterrand's prudent tactics; in the long run it will depend on the kind of messages the party picks up from

If the conclusion drawn from the by-elections this month and the district elections in March is that it is the floating center that must be held onto, the message will be for moderation. If the conclusion is that an important part of the Socialist electorate will stay home unless the pace of change picks up, the message will go in a different direction.



Francois Mitterrand





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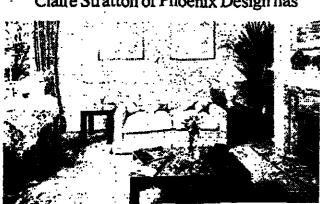
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Issues Before Congress Are Seen As Test for Legislators and Reagan

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Congress is facing a politician's nightmare as it returns from vacation: an electionyear recession: huge projected deficits that have led to calls for tax increases as well as spending cuts; and a persisting list of other sharp-edged issues from voting rights to

trol of energy prices.

The congressional agenda will be complicated even further if, as expected. President Reagan pro-poses in his State of the Union message Tuesday a complex swap of programs and revenue sources by the U.S. government and the

school prayer, abortion to decon-

Although the budget is expected to be dominant on Capitol Hill again this year, the session will open with consideration of the controversial conservative agenda squeezed out by budget matters last year. Proposals to permit school prayer and ban school bus-

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service

Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate

Republican leader, says it seems

unlikely that President Reagan will

accept his recommendation for in-

view Sunday, expressed support for enacting "a minimum corpo-rate or business tax," but offered no details. Senate aides said the

administration would make no

such proposal but had begun to in-dicate that it would not oppose

such legislation if there were a con-

Making the case for increases in

some federal excise taxes to shrink

the federal budget deficit, Sen.

Baker said: "It's intrinsic in the

position of the Republican Party

and the position President Reagan-

has taken and I have taken over

the years, that we fight deficit spending." With respect to excise taxes, however, he said Mr.

Reagan "may be leaning against

vid working on his State of the Union address for delivery Tuesday,

administration officials refused to

comment on a report that he

would combine a near-term rise in

excise taxes with a proposal for phased repeal of all federal excise taxes by 1990.

TV, said he favored increases in

excises on "nonessential" items —

apparently tobacco and whiskey

Sen. Baker, appearing on NBC-

With the president at Camp Da-

Sen. Baker, in a televised inter-

creasing some excise taxes.

gressional majority for it.

WASHINGTON - Howard H.

Reagan Tax Increase

Unlikely, Baker Says

ing for racial purposes will come tougher for everyone ... a real up almost immediately in the Senter." according to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the Senate Finance Committee. abortion measures. The Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, predicted Sunday that these issues would provide a "turnulunous" kickoff for the ses-

NEWS ANALYSIS

"early priority" to legislation denying tax-exempt status to private schools that practice racial dis-crimination. That legislation is

also expected to generate major controversy.

If these issues facing the second session of the 97th Congress will make life difficult for its members, they also pose more problems and risks for President Reagan, whose political spell held the lawmakers in thrall for most of the 97th's first

year of landmark budget and tax "This year's going to be a lot

added, "I don't have any indica-tion he's going to take that ad-

An aide said later that it was

Sen. Baker's impression that the

president "had not finally decid-

ed" whether to propose increases

in federal excise taxes. Increases

other senior Senate Republicans

and by Mr. Reagan's major eco-nomic advisers. The president has

repeatedly said he would rather

On the subject of the Federal Reserve Board and its tight-money policy, Sen. Baker said, "It's time

for the Fed to give us a little air, to

He said he disagreed with those who want the Fed's chairman,

Paul A. Volcker, to resign. But, in

what sounded like a criticism of

both Mr. Volcker and the president, Sen. Baker said the two men

should "sit down quietly" for a pri-vate talk because "there's too little

The senator's comment, coupled

with his reaffirmation of the three-

stage income tax cut as "the right

decision," sounded like an indict-

inflation.

coordination between the two."

get their foot off our neck."

have also been recommended by

Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, forecasting a more partisan atmosphere as the November elections approach and strains resulting from the country's economic problems, including deficit pro-Sen. Baker also promised to give jections of \$100 billion or more over the next few years.

As for the budget, which Mr. Reagan is scheduled to submit to Congress early next month, "to cut again across the board will be much more difficult," said the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois. Rep. Michel, echoing the fears of others, also worries that soaring deficit projections could bring down the whole congressional budget control process, in that Congress will not be able to avoid the deficits but members will be unwilling to vote for bers will be unwilling to vote for the budget resolutions embodying

Mr. Reagan will propose more domestic cuts, but further reduc-tions in the so-called discretionary domestic programs are expected to encounter stiff resistance on grounds that there is little fat left to trim after last year's retrenchment. The other domestic programs, the so-called entitlement or large basic benefit programs, were less severely cut last year and present a more lucrative target, but some lawmakers say the likely re-sistance to entitlement cuts has been underestimated. Even some Republicans are thus pushing in the only other possible direction, to scale back the president's proposed military buildup, but they say they anticipate strong resist-ance from the administration.

Sen. Baker and others, however, caution against underestimating the resiliency of Mr. Reagan's popnlarity in the country and his clout in Congress. Democrats remain fearful, too, that congressional obstructionism could prompt Mr. Reagan to "run against Congress" in bidding for more Republican seats in the November elections. With Social Security solvency al-ready set aside until after the elections, it is possible that other controversial matters may also be shunted off to a postelection "lame-duck" session that is already being predicted as virtually

Problem of Frustration

A problem mentioned repeated-ly by Republicans as well as Demment of Mr. Volcker's monetary policy, not of Mr. Reagan's fiscal policy. Those who think the tax cut that Congress approved last year was too large say it left the Fed no choice but to keep a heavy foot on the gradit base to fight ocrats is frustration over the economy's failure to respond as quickly and as positively as they had hoped to the economic initiatives that Congress embarked upon last year under prodding from Mr.

foot on the credit brake to fight Even if the recession bottoms A proposal to increase some out by election time. Congress will excise taxes in 1983 and to phase be called on to make the grim out all federal excises later in the choice of increasing taxes or ap-decade is one of several ideas that proving record deficits. Some



That troops assist border policemen injured in fighting with the private army of a drug trader.

48 Dead in Fighting Between Thai Police, Drug Army

BANGKOK — At least 48 persons have been killed in a running battle between Thai border police and the 1,000-strong private army of a Burmese drug smuggler, Thailand's top police of-

The drive began last week when the police, backed by helicopter gunships, moved against the army of drug warlord Chang Chee-Fu, a Burmese national of Chinese origin who operates heroin-refining factories along the Thai-Burmese border.

At least 10 tons of arms and other equipment have been seized from the private army's strong-

hold, said Thailand's director of police, Suraphol Chulaphram. He said 32 of Mr. Chang's men had been found dead and 50 more were believed to have been killed. Police casualties were 16 dead and 45 seriously wounded.

The police chief said he had information that

an unknown number of Mr. Chang's men on the Burmese side of the border plan to retaliate against Thai forces.

Gen. Pow Sarasin, director of the Thai government's narcotics suppression bureau, said the latest offensive would halve heroin production in the

White Zimbabwean Fined in Adultery Case

SALISBURY - In the first case of its kind since the end of white rule, a white Zimbabwean farmer has been convicted of adultery with the wife of a black employee.

The farmer, William Munson, 64, paid the equivalent of \$700 in damages to the husband at a vil-lage court hearing before 2,000 an-

Mr. Munson said by telephone from rural Norton on Monday that he had admitted to the charge out of fear. "I consider myself innocent, but I was terribly frightened and confused," he said. "I was surrounded by a hostile crowd."

It was the first time that a white had been tried under African customary law, reintroduced to the rural areas last year by the black ma-jority government of Prime Minis-ter Robert Mugabe. During almost a century of white rule in Rhodesia, African reservations were administered by white district commissioners who presided over civil

Not Criminal Offense

Under tribal law, adultery is not a criminal offense but provides grounds for a civil case by the cuckolded husband seeking dam-

and more than 2,000 peasants turned up to watch, the Herald newspaper reported Monday.

was entitled to damages. "At one stage Mr. Munson said

habwe dollars (about \$4,200). But Mr. Munson said he could only afford 500 Zimbabwe dollars, and offered to pay half of that in cattle. The husband rejected the suggestion, so Mr. Munson agreed to pay all the damages in cash and the

The newspaper account con-cluded: "Both men agreed the case would not affect their working reing, police escorted Mr. Munson to

Feasting and Fireworks in Far East Mark Opening of the Year of the Dog

United Press International HONG KONG - Millions of Asians closed up businesses Monday and began a whirlwind of redtrimmed feasting, fireworks and family remions to mark the start of the Year of the Dog.

Monday's family celebrations followed the huge New Year's Eve feast and a week of house cleaning, a traditional task intended to wel-come desirable household spirits, such as the kitchen god.

Businesses in Hong Kong Chi-na, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singa-pore plastered their doors with The hearing took place in a foot-ball stadium at Norton, 12 miles

New clothes with a touch of red the traditional Chinese color for good luck - and visits to friends and families were in order on the first day of the Year of the Dog, year 4619 on the Chinese hmar calendar. The social round also meant red envelopes filled with money for children as they greeted their elders with the traditional wishes for health, prosperity and longevi-

In Hong Kong, residents awaited a one million Hong Kong dollar (\$177,000) fireworks display over the city's harbor Monday night.

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Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The Defense

sify World War II merchant seamen as veterans and declare them eligible for some veterans' benefits.

power, reserve affairs and installa-tions, ruled last week that the civilian sailors did not meet criteria in a 1977 law that allowed some civilians to be reclassified as veterans.

Although the merchant fleet of-ten sailed in combat areas and more than 6,000 civilian seamen lost their lives when ships were tor-pedoed. Mr. McCoy classified them with 23 other groups whose retroactive requests for veteran status have been rejected.

The seamen had no reasonable expectation at the time of being classified as veterans, he found, and unlike their counterparts in the Navy were not required to

serve for the duration of the war. David Leff, director of the Joint Maritime Congress, which spon-sored the preparation of the mariners' case, said the decision would be appealed.

Mr. Munson admitted adultery. The court ruled that the husband

that according to custom he owed him [the husband] nothing more than an apology," the Herald re-ported. "At this point several speciators volunteered to instruct Mr. Munson on tribal custom."

To cheers from the spectators, the husband demanded 3,000 Zim-

husband accepted.

lationship. At the end of the hearhis car through a hostile, taunting

Radio stations were to synchronize

their music to the 20-minute show. Clouds of smoke hung over the towns and villages of China as firecrackers and rockets exploded on New Year's Eve. In Taiwan, New Year's Eve revelers in the eastern city of Hual-

ien had less than welcome noise: the shaking of dishes and other loose items by a small earthquake. No injuries were reported. In Singapore, thousands thronged the Chinese Gardens for

variety shows, lion dances and dog

celebrations in Malaysia were low key. Merchants reported reduced trade, saying shoppers had less than usual to spend on such

traditional delicacies as waxed, dried duck and sausages.

U.S. Rejects Bid By Seamen for **Veteran Benefits**

Department has refused to reclas-

Tidal W. McCoy, assistant sec-retary of the Air Force for man-

⅃ℚⅅ

but not gasoline. Saying he had talked by telephone with Mr. members fear that it may wind up have been discussed, government Internationally acknowledged to be the finest cigarette in the world THE MOST DISTINGUISHED TORACCO HOUSE IN THE WORLD

India President Warns Increasing Violence Threatens Democracy

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI - The president of India picking up a theme that has been sounded more frequently here, warned in a national address Monday that the continuation of democracy in India is threatened by increasing violence and a growing lack of morality at all levels of government.

government.

"Unless we take immediate action to arrest the disregard of moral values in public lile, people's faith in our political system will be undermined with consequences which are too frightening to contemplate," said Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, India's head of state, in what appeared to be a direct challenge to the government of Prime lenge to the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

Mr. Reddy's radio-TV speech on the eve of the 32d anniversary of the birth of the republic echoed similar cries of gloom that have been coming with increasing regu-larity over the future of this coun-

"Chaos will engulf the republic of India with the next 10 years, wrote the former editor of the Hindustan Times, Hiranmay Karlekar, in a long analysis of the country's malaise published in Sunday's India Express, the newspaper that has been most vocal in its opposition to the Gandhi government.

Janata Coalition

While Mr. Reddy helped form the Janata coalition that overthrew a previous Gandhi government in 1977 and was elected president during the 33 months of Janata rule, he has been largely nonpoliti-

Some of his decisions as presi dent after the fall of the Morarji Desai government in 1979 helped bring Mrs. Gandhi back to power in elections just two years ago. The same theme appeared Sun-

day in the pro-government Times of India, where editor Girilal Jain, a Gandhi-supporter, wrote of "the decline of the political process which is the heart of a healthy democracy."

These and other analyses have focused on an increase in political corruption — a subject which Mr. Reddy alluded to but did not mention directly.

Nonetheless, Mr. Reddy's speech took on added importance

since it came from the head of state at a time when India generally celebrates its triumphs instead of broadcasting its weaknesses. Traditionally, the president -

who holds a largely ceremonial po-sition — clears his public speeches with the prime minister, who runs the government.

But Mr. Reddy, who says he is retiring from politics to return to farming when his term ends in six months, has been increasingly critical of the government in speeches over the past six months, and Mrs. Gandhi has been reported to have referred to him as part of the op-

position. Although he has no political following at the moment, Mr. Reddy is widely respected in the country for his role in the independence struggle. The 68-year-old president gave up college a half century ago to join Mohandas Gandhi in the drive to gain independence for In-

"What we find now," Mr. Reddy said, "is the very antithesis of the nobel spirit that animated the nation only a few decades ago. May I fervently appeal to all political parties to do some heart searching and endeavor to bring about a regeneration of moral val-ues in our public life," he said.

While listing some of India's successes, especially its industrial development and its newfound ability to feed itself, Mr. Reddy also detailed its failures. India is listed by the World Bank as the 15th poorest on the globe.

"The fruits of development are beyond the reach of a large num-ber" of India's 680 million people. he said. "Unemployment and underemployment continue to dog us. Per capita income [averaging under \$200 a year] and per capital availability of many essential articles are far short of the goals we

had set for ourselves."

He decried the growing violence, especially the attacks on Untouchables by higher caste Hindus and battles between Hindus and

Japanese Leader Hopes to Trade Visits With Zhao

TOKYO - Premier Zenko Suzuki said Monday that he hopes to exchange visits with Premier Zhao Ziyang of China this year. In speeches at the start of a par-

liamentary session, Mr. Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi pledged to strengthen Japan's relations with China, South Korea and other Asian nations.

Both men stressed the need to build stable relations with South Korea. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea, but the foreign minister said the Japanese will continue to pursue trade and cultural exchanges.

Japan also wants closer relations with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the two men said.

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The Morgan Bank

International Herald Tribune DARIS - One does not expect much from Paris couture nowadays — and so far there has not been much either. Gone are the days when the Dior showing could stop presses all over the world. Today, it barely stopped the traffic. Still, designer Marc Bohan, who

has been having his ups and downs with the house of Dior, his employer, said he had just renewed his contract. To celebrate, he gave a party at his Left Bank apartment Monday night. More important, Bohan has also bounced back professionally with a steadier course and a consistency of design that has been lacking lately.



Dior's Prince of Wales check.

were very much vintage Dior, even though the collection was moved from the Dior salons to the Hotel de Crillon, decorated with spectacular, ceiling-high obelisks of spring flowers. The music was grandiosely classical and the front row of celebrities explicit.

On one side was the Establishment, with a capital E. with some women who are already in the fashion hall of fame. Around Mrs. Jacques Rouet, the tall, stately, elegant wife of Dior's director, for whom many of those pant-suits and dashing shawls are made, you had Mrs. Georges Pompidou, wife of the former French president, and Mrs. Evan G. Galbraith, wife Then up and down the row, ubiquitous Nan Kempner, actress Marie Bell, Lais Gouthier, Mrs. Edmond Bory and Mrs. William McCormick Blair, from Washing-

On the other side, across the generation gap, the young set, led by Princess Caroline of Monaco (she has cut her hair and is wearing red these days) and the Duchess of

Nice Surprises

For the first group, Bohan had nice surprises and some of his best designs - gray suits, with long jackets over carbon-copy satin blouses in bright and cheerful colors. Those long-jacket suits were made of Prince of Wales checks, pin-striped flannels or stiffer gabardines. Bohan showed a lot of stripes, including some strong and graphic black-and-whites. He also loved patchwork, which he showed in black-and-white silk for daytime, embroidered and multico-

lored for evening.
Skirts were short and shoulders strong, but the overall look ended up being softly tailored instead of drastically hard chic. In other

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The staging and decor Monday words, easy to wear. Along with ere very much vintage Dior, even the suits, topped by handsome raincoats. Bohan also showed long blousons over narrow, cropped pants that stopped above the high heeled pumps used throughout the show. For evening, Bohan offered brocade dinner suits and curtaindraped jackets over sedate long satin sheaths.

The lingerie blouse - black lace over black see-through chiffon under tailored suits was one of Bohan's best ideas. It took the edge off the severity of his lines and also turned a daytime outfit

The younger group of customers got brisk, flared or pleated culottes worn with cropped, double-breast-ed steward jackets. Also pierrot dresses, with wide flutters of organdy around the neck, and pump-kin dresses, their wide, ballooning skirts spreading out of tiny, embroidered busts.

Many of those clothes looked familiar, but Bohan updated them with snakeskin touches — strong obis over narrow silk chemises and whole snakeskin blousons.

Earlier in the day, Cardin opened with a collection that had distinct first-act trouble. As a matter of fact, it looked like better ready-to-wear rather than couture. Fortunately, things picked up toward the end, with the evening dresses designed, as always, by his longtime parmer and friend, André Oliver.

The best were those with a knife-sharp look -- black columns, with stiff, asymmetrical Winged Victory collars in white pique. The softest were built around the butterfly theme, ranging from butterfly sleeves to whole quilted satin butterfly jackets. Other black dresses had double necklines, the black one filled with a white one. That collection also had yards of glamorous black sequins, with strapless sequined gowns, their deep front slit filled in with stacks of pleated ruffles.

Cardin scored with inventive three-dimensional sleeves. Some

BONN — Adolf Hitler's megalomania did not stop at gi-

ant rallies and oversize buildings, a

new book has revealed. Hitler

wanted to leave his mark on rail-

ways too - building a giant net-

work of outsize tracks more than

nine feet wide from Russia to

The wagons running on them were to be eight times the size of

traditional carriages, equipped and

The man who has now disclosed

these and other details of the out-

Scherrer's romantic look; Cardin's winged gown.

tops of Doric columns. As Mrs. Pompidou, who was there both as customer and a friend, said: "There's always something new here." However, things were not as rosy between Cardin and Women's Wear Daily publisher John Fairchild, who decided to skip that collection — which, in fashion, amounts to being excommunicated

— because, Fairchild said, "Cardin is now in the restaurant business."

Jean-Louis Scherrer's collection

was more like a rich dessert, with a so-called romantic theme he said

was influenced by the Impressionlooked like oversized hearts, others ist painters. However, everybody were elliptical, others were like the saw it as clearly inspired by Diana,

cial Anton Joachimsthaler, first

stumbled across the Führer's plans

Hitler's Giant-Railway Plan size project, Munich railway offi-

> for a giant railway three years ago. The book says Hitler first hit upon the idea in 1941 in the enphoria of his initial success in batiling Russia. The late Albert Speer, chronicler of Hitler's megalomania after World War II and architect the Führer's plans to rebuild Berlin and other cities as monuments to his own glory, said giant stations planned for the outsize railway should "overcome or, rather, literally 'hit' [travelers] with the power of the Reich."

Princess of Wales. Romantic, frothy lace dresses, with Lady Di frilly necklines, were topped by hooded taffeta capes, all in delicate, pastel colors. Troubadour taffeta pants were held by strands of pearls and satin sashes. Renoir platters of full-blown roses sat on cascading curls. Ruffles alternated with ruffles. Pastel embroidery matched pastel flowers. And if it all sounds too good to be true, maybe it is.

Neiman-Marcus president Philip Miller was there too, not for couture, he said, but for something far more interesting — the opening of a Petrossian caviar boutique in

The rest of the week may offer a lift yet with Ungaro. Givenchy and specially Saint Laurent showing later. It is a turning point for a number of designers as well, with both Scherrer and Saint Laurent celebrating the 20th anniversaries of their houses, while Givenchy is celebrating his 30th. Givenchy will have a retrospective at New York's Fashion Institute of Technology next spring. His current collection, he said, will also be full of designs

recalling past successes.

But Saint Laurent will go all out with a party for 1,000 people at the Lido on Thursday, "to thank my people as well as the press who've helped me through the years," he

Ashkenazi-Sephardi Tensions Slow 'Integration' of Schools in Israel

By Allyn Fisher New York Times Service

The second secon

TERUSALEM - Integration. long a problem in the schools of the United States, has become a controversial issue in Israel. The center of the controversy is this most ethnically diverse city in the nation, with courts continuing to uphold the mingling of Sephardis and Ashkenazis.

Tensions have long been increasing between the Sephardis, Jews of mostly North African and Asian origin, and the Ashkenazis, of primarily European and North American extraction. These strains have spilled over into the nation's classrooms, where parents of children of varied backgrounds op-

pose integrated attendance.
The difficulties were highlighted in the June election campaign, which ended in the re-election of Prime Minister Menachem Begin The Sephardis, who account for 60 percent of Israel's population, also make up the overwhelming majority of Israel's lower socioeconon strata, Many Sephardic youths displayed their opposition to candidates of European origin by van-dalizing party headquarters and assaulting some of these politi-

cians' supporters. "What happened during the elections was an expression of the mounting social tensions here." said Gideon Ben-Dror, the Education Ministry's planning director and overseer of the nationwide school-integration policy. He explained this as the impetus behind renewed efforts since last year to reform the educational system, which was mandated by Israel's parliament in 1968.

Goal of Standard Level

Tamar Eshel, Jerusalem's city councilwoman for education, explained that "it is aimed at unifying our people by providing equal opportunities for good education for everyone." She added that the plan was intended to provide a standard level of education to the children of North African and Asian immigrants by shuffling "weaker" and "stronger" pupils together.

The term "integration" as used here is not synonymous with "de-segregation" as used in the United States. According to Chaim Adler, a professor of educational sociology at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, it grew out of concern by Israel's "founding fathers" that Sephardic immigrants were not being absorbed into the mainstream of society.

The program as conceived called for moving the seventh and eighth grades out of elementary schools to either the regional high schools or to separate buildings, so that they could incorporate a broader

CTUSS-Section of Israel's diverse Jewish population. The nation's Arab primary and secondary students - 20 percent of the total -

attend a separate school system. The reform plan also entailed expanding the junior-high curricu-lum to include vocational training, so students with a nonacademic orientation would be encouraged to remain in school after the compulsory age of 15, and to maintain an ethnic balance in the schools.

Ben-Dror noted that putting the program into effect has been slow in most parts of the nation, primause of expense. According to Yoel Shiftan, chairman of the municipal education department, the program was delayed in Jerusalem because of a lag in pub-lic construction after the 1973 war. Only two of the city's 12 junior high schools were integrated by 1980, prompting a number of legal battles with parents protesting sending their children to less prestigious, integrated schools while certain neighborhoods were not included in the program.

Gradual Action Upheld

Shiftan pointed to a supreme court decision in 1972 that upheld the city's right to integrate the schools in stages, ruling that "gradual was not discrimination." Last September parents had to

be forced by court order to in-tegrate a junior high school. In that incident, 74 seventh-graders from the Reit Hayeled elementary school in Jerusalem's affluent Talbieh section were reassigned to a junior high school no farther from

Members of the Talbieh parents' committee objected to sending their children to the larger Beit Hinuch Junior High School, fearing that the academic level there was not up to the standards of their former school. They argued that ethnically the Beit Hayeles school was already integrated. The city replied that ethnic integration was not the sole factor.

"Integration is not just a ques tion of ethnicity," explained Mrs. Eshel, "but of sociocultural profile. In Jerusalem, we have many Sephardim who have lived here for years and are very successful socially and economically. So when we speak of integration, we refer to the lower socioeconomic strata, which to our regret are almost completely identified with the im-

migrants from Eastern countries." Yonah Bezaleli, a Jerusalem high school principal of Sephardie background, agreed that integrat-ing schools in Israel was "not merely a matter of mixing children from different backgrounds on a 50-50 basis," but rather of "raising the standard of education in the poorer neighborhoods," Shiftan dded that the Beit Hinuch Junior High School incorporated Jerusalem's disadvantaged Kata-mon neighborhood, whereas the Talbieh school's population was predominantly upper middle class.

Earlier concepts of ethnic integration have become blurred by the substantial social and economic progress made by many North African and Asian immigrants, and by intermarriage. According to Chaim Adler, about 25 percent of the marriages are between Ash

Shiftan plans to put Jerusalem's reform policy into effect in all the public secular junior high schools within four or five years. The religious public schools, which account for nearly 30 percent of the city's 92,100 enrolled schoolchildren, have been exempted from reform because, Shiftan said, more than 60 percent of their pupils are al-ready disadvantaged, compared with 35 percent in the secular schools. In addition, according to Shiftan, discrepancies in degree of observance among religious tempt to redistrict their pupils.

Lyons Opera Produces A Hybrid 'Hoffmann'

By David Stevens onal Herald Tribune

YONS - Despite the publication a few years ago of a heavyweight critical edition of "The Tales of Hoffmann" and the spurt of new interest provided by the centenary in 1980 of Offen-bach's death, it looks as if it will be some time before there is any agreement, if ever, on an authoritative performing version of the composer's final unfinished work.

The Lyons Opera has just become the first company in France to base a new production of "Hoffmann" on the recent version by the musicologist Fritz Oeser, puba dy alkor of west Gett but when it came to some hard choices the claims of tradition prevailed over those of scholarship and dramatic coherence and Lyons ended up with a hybrid version - similar to that presented by the Salzburg Festival - reverting to the Choudens edition of 1907 for the Venice/Giulietta act.

A program note points out that the Oeser version of the Venice act is far more extensive and dramatically and musically more complex than the "traditional" version, as well as being the most speculative and bypothetical act in the Oeser version. Another reason seems to have been that the conductor here, Jean-Claude Casadesus, preferred to stick with the Choudens edition of this act.

In any case, the Lyons production benefits most of the way from the rediscoveries and restitutions of Oeser, in particular the expansion of the double role of Nicklausse and the Muse, giving the whole work new dramatic sense as well as some newly restored and welcome music.

The staging by Louis Erlo and his designers, Roberto Plate for the sets and Patrice Cauchetier for the costumes, takes advantage of this new material in a clever and convincing production.

Erlo unites the action and emphasizes the dreamlike quality of Hoffmann's tales about his three loves — Olympia the doll, Antonia the sickly singer, and Giulietta the Venetian courtesan — with a stage-within-a-stage device. Luther's tavern and Hoffmann's lister's list teners remain visible while a second, inner curtain rises on the action of each of the tales. The role of Stella, the opera

singer who is Hoffmann's present love, is linked to the poet's other women by having her transform into Olympia on stage. Hoffmann is constantly present, observing from the tavern when he is not act-ing in one of his tales, while an extra made up as his nemesis Councillor Lindorf is always on hand for the denouement of each tale -a device necessary because the singer of all four villains, José Van

Dam, is often otherwise occupied. The depth of the stage for the three tales showed the interior of a theater, which worked most tellingly when the wall of Crespel's house lifted to show Antonia's a stage, although it was less relevant in the other two acts.

The Lyons cast is a strong one, with several singers who have appeared in their roles in Salzburg and elsewhere. Van Dam, who seems to go from strength to strength, was in powerful form as Hoffmann's quadruple nemesis, and while the Venice act here was a letdown in dramatic coherence, the compensation was his sweep-ing singing of the "Diamond" aria —eliminated in the Oeser edition.

Catherine Malfitano sang all of Hoffmann's loves, touching and most vocally radiant as Antonia, and only comparatively less effective as the mechanical doll and a rather overacted courtesan. Colette Alliot-Lugaz brought her limpid voice to the double-role of Nicklausse/Muse, more convincing in its feminine aspects than as Hoffmann's androgynous companion.

Alain Vanzo has long been one of France's most dependable lyric tenors, but at the premiere Thursday he was in poor voice, phrasing choppily and often in vocal difficulties, and he cut a rather hang-dog figure as the damned poet. Remy Corazza nicely differentiated the roles of the four servants. Casadesus' conducting was alert and energetic, although there were occasional gaps of communication with the stage.

It would be a shame if this were be left as the last local word on "Hoffmann," and Erlo, director of the Lyons company, made it clear that he considers his task unfinished. Indeed, a program note says that the Lyons Opera "promises il-self" to mount the complete Oeser version at some later time.

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ه کان الأما

Toyota to Acquire Sales Unit in Bid for Competitiveness

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

TOKYO - Toyota, in a move designed to strengthen its competitive position in the world auto market, said Monday it will acquire its marketing arm. Toyota Motor Sales.

The merger, which becomes effective July 1, was announced at a hastily called press conference in Nagoya after a week of speculation in Japanese newspapers that such a move was imminent and hectic trading in the shares of Toyota Motor Sales. In recent days, the stock price of the sales company has jumped from about 650 yen to 813 Monday.

At the press conference, Eiji Toyoda, the 68-year-old president of Toyota, and his nephew, Shoichiro Toyoda, the 56-year-old president of Toyota Motor Sales, stressed that the two companies and their employees will be treated as equals under the merger "in all considerations for each com-

But Toyota, Japan's largest automaker, will be the surviv-ing corporate entity, while Toyota Motor Sales will be dis-solved. The combined company will be named Toyota Mo-

The financial terms of the merger have not yet been decided, the company said in a prepared statement. Also, the appointment of the top executives in the combined en-terprise still has to be decided.

Mergers are extremely rare in Japan, and the prospect of bankruptcy is the usual cause. The Toyota merger is an

Deutsche Bank Unit

Sets Polish Provision

embourg has made large provi-

sions in its accounts for risks aris-

ing from credits to Poland, manag-ing director Ekkehard Storck said

Mr. Storck gave no figures, but the bank's annual report for the

year ended Sept. 30 shows provisions for contingencies of 3.56 bil-

hon Luxembourg francs, (\$81 mil-

lion), compared with the previous

a profit of 758.3 million francs for

the year ended last September. It

broke even the year before.

Mr. Storck said the provisions

for Polish exposure were made and

approved by the bank's auditors, and the accounts were drawn up

AT&T Chief

Sees 10% Rise

In Local Calls

WASHINGTON - Chairman

Charles L. Brown of American

Telephone & Telegraph predicted Monday that local U.S. telephone

rates will rise between 8 percent

and 10 percent a year following the agreement requiring ATT to divest

itself of its local telephone compa-

At the Senate Commerce Com-

mittee, Mr. Brown said the consent

decree of Jan. 8 has little direct ef-

fect on local telephone rates, which will remain under regulation by

He said the average monthly

rate for local service throughout

the country has been \$10 and has

been rising by about 4 percent a year, which he noted was below

He said he expected the \$10 rate

to increase "under a dollar" a

month in each year for the next

few years — with the first year about \$11 a month and the second

the increase as inflation, account-

ing changes, and faster deprecia-

tion in the highly-competitive

Widespread Concern

has caused widespread concern in Congress and throughout the

states following the government-

AT&T agreement, he said the con-sent decree itself "has little or nothing to do with that situation."

Elaborating on the consent agreement, Mr. Brown said yellow pages revenue will be part of AT&T revenue but that AT&T will be buying telephone listings from

local companies in connection

with that advertising service which will offset local revenue losses. Members of the Senate commit-

tee, including Chairman Bob Packwood, Harrison H. Schmitt, Republican of New Mexico, and

Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of

Michigan, expressed concerns about local rates and said it was

the intention of the Senate when it ssed a telecommunications bill

last year to make sure that local

called for a five-year phaseout

He asked Mr. Brown whether

AT&T would be willing to look at a phaseout and Mr. Brown said,

a phaseout and will take a look at

Mr. Packwood said he hoped AT&T would do more than just

look, since the yellow pages form

part of the local revenue base in

Minister Says Bulgaria

Seeking Trade in Gulf

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates

- Bulgaria wants to set up com-mercial ties with states in the Gulf

area, including Saudi Arabia, and

has agreed to establish a trade cen-

tre in the United Arab Emirates, Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov said Monday af-ter a two-day visit here. Of the Gulf states, only Kuwait

has any diplomatic relations with the Eastern bloc. Mr. Khristov reviously spent two days in

adjusting telephone rates.

rates did not go up.

On the yellow pages matter, Mr. Packwood noted that the bill

from local jurisdictions.

On the monthly increase, which

telecommunications industry.

He said be gave his reasons for

the inflation rate

year \$12 a month.

state public utility commissions.

The report said the bank showed

year's 1.50 billion.

Reuers assuming that the Luxembourg tax
FRANKFURT — Deutsche authorities would recognize the
Bank Compagnie Financière Luxprovision as a legitimate pretax

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg, a

Deutsche Bank subsidiary, is the

first of the West German banking

network to report results since the

declaration of martial law in Po-land and the failure of the Poles to

meet principal and interest pay-

nual report gave any precise figure

on Deutsche Bank Luxembourg's

exposure to Poland not on how

much of it the bank has tried to

According to rumors in the

Frankfurt banking community late

last year, the parent bank was seeking approval to write down all of its Polish exposure in this fash-

ion. The bank declined to com-

to the equivalent of 191 million

Deutsche marks, the annual report

indicate directly what debt apart from Polish debt might be in-

volved in the provision, saying

only, "We exercized special cau-tion in making provision for the

growing risk intensity of our inter-

to unguaranteed Polish debt is esti-mated — without bank confirma-

tion — at between 360 and 450 million DM.

With the new addition, the

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg risk fund now totals 8.1 billion Luxem-

bourg francs, nearly double the

4.69 billion the bank had provided

at the end of the previous fiscal

reserves, the report shows.

to 1.17 billion francs.

The bank also has more than

Deutsche Bank's total exposure

national lending busines

The report of the board did not

The new risk provision amounts

Neither Mr. Storck nor the an-

ments due last year.

ment on the rumors.

Toyota reported after-tax profit of 132.7 billion yen (\$586 million) in the business year ended June 30, 1981, on sales

of 3.5 trillion yen. Toyota Motor Sales reported after-tax profit of 30.9 billion yen in the business year ended March 31, 1981, on sales of 3.9 trillion yen.

Toyota holds 44 percent of the shares of Toyota Motor Sales. Toyota produced 3.22 million cars last year, compared with 2.58 million for Nissan, Japan's No. 2 automak-

Increased Production

Toyota, like other Japanese automakers, is confronting restraints to its growth both domestically and overseas.
"The industry is facing saturation of the domestic market and trade frictions abroad," Yoshiyasu Nao, deputy director of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's automobile division, said in a recent interview.

Toyota's car production total in 1981 was down 2.2 per-cent from the 1980 level, the first decline in seven years. Nissan's total output also dropped slightly in 1981 for the first time in four years.

With new growth becoming more difficult, some analysts in Japan think that Nissan, which has been more aggressive in making investments abroad, might have an edge. In response to a question at the Nagoya press conference, Ejii

Toyota was established in 1937. It was separated into production and sales divisions in 1950, at the urging of the Bank of Japan. because of financial difficulties shortly after

Some analysts said that smoothing over problems within the Toyota companies may be another objective of the

"There have been complaints about Toyota Motor Sales management, from both inside and outside the company, and I think that is one reason for the merger," said Hisami-chi Sawa, a vice president of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields of

Mr. Sawa said that there were "quarrels" within the company and complaints from some dealers and distributors after the late Shotaro Kamiya, president of Toyota Motor Sales since it was established, resigned in 1979. Some members of the marketing company, accustomed to Mr. Kamiya's management, apparently found Shoichiro Toyoda's style abrasive

As a single company, analysts add, the coordination be-tween the sales and production arms of the business is likely

Plant in Taiwan

TAIPEI (Reuters) - Taiwan has reached tentative agreements with both Toyota and Nissan for a joint-venture plant with capacity of 200,000 cars a year, T.K. Liu, chairman of China Steel, said Monday.

The agreements have to be submitted to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, which will then choose which company with be the interaction partner.

will be the joint-venture partner.



Paul Volcker

Volcker Rules Out **Easier Fed Policy**

WASHINGTON - Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker, rejecting criticism of the central bank's policy, said Monday that lasting economic recovery is only possible through tougher fiscal measures, not an easing of monetary restraints.

The Fed chief, who has been the target of recent complaints by ad-ministration officials, urged the White House and Congress to lower federal deficits as "a key ... that will make recovery possible."

Speaking before a National Association of Home Builders convention in Las Vegas, he said, "I am convinced we cannot let up now in our anti-inflation effort."

Mr. Volcker said an easing of

The market seemed to run out of

sellers in the afternoon, according

to Michael Metz of Oppenheimer

& Co. He said many institutions

are apparently underinvested and

so started searching for bargains,

Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co.

also noted that the light volume

may have encouraged inves-

tors. "When supply didn't come out below the critical 840 support

level, it gave the bulls some heart."

The late rally focused on blue chip stocks and issues involved in

Brunswick was the biggest gain-

er, rising 51/4 to 24% after a late

opening. Whittaker plans to offer

\$26.50 a share for 49 percent of

Brunswick's stock, and a court de-

nied Brunswick's request for an or-

takeovers, rumored or otherwise.

buoying prices in the process

have been for naught."

be a signal that it is an 'open season' on expansionary policy or aggressive pricing." The text of the speech was released here. Mr. Voicker said "interest rates have remained extraordinarily high, even relative to the current

The Fed chairman, in his first

major policy address of this year.

told members of the housing in-dustry's major trade group. The

early stages of recovery must not

1988 2800.0 141.2 2.51

rates of inflation." The reason, he said, was that "the widespread assumption for fear that inflation would continue tends to maintain

Wage Restraint Urged

While acknowledging that the "the Federal Reserve has been applying restraint to monetary ex-pansion" Mr. Volcker said interest rates continue to reflect fears of large federal deficits, not just Fed policy.

By sticking to present policy, Mr. Volcker said, inflation may unwind "perhaps faster than most

economists have assumed." But progress against inflation must include lower wage settle-

ments, milder price increases and a reduction in the federal deficit. The Fed cannot compensate for "financial market pressures associ-ated with excessive deficits," Mr. Volcker said.

"Pushing more money into the system simply to finance the Treasury would only serve to heighten fears about inflation and the future course of interest rates,"

A temporary deficit during recession is "expected and natural," Mr. Volcker said.

To Our Readers

Markets in Hong Kong, Singa-pore and Malaysia were closed Monday because of holidays. Also, the financial results of several companies were not available due to technical problems. The results will appear in Wednesday's edi-

Eurodollar Futures Pose U.S. Tax Snag

By H. J. Maidenberg

New York Times Service NEW YORK — A potentially explosive prob-lem has developed in U.S. tax treatment of gains and losses in the new Eurodollar futures con-

Unlike other commodities futures, the Eurodollar contracts contain no provision for physical delivery of goods.

As a result questions have arisen about whether cash, which will be used to settle the contracts, may be considered personal property for

Also, there is the problem of determining whether the trading profits and losses in Eurodollar contracts should be considered the result of a regular commodity transactions or of wagering.

This week, the Treasury and commodity exchange officials are scheduled to meet to discuss

the questions.

They better come up with some answers pretty soon, or people who have traded Eurodollar futures will not be able to properly prepare their tax returns for 1981," said Steven Oppenheim, partner in the national accounting firm of Oppenheim

Appel Dixon & Co. The same view was voiced on Friday by Donald Shapiro, partner in the law firm of Barrett Smith Shapiro Simon & Armstrong. A frequent consultant to Congress on commodity industry matters, Mr. Shapiro said the problems "stem from the fact that the new Eurodollar futures are the first exchange-traded commodities that have no provision for the delivery of the underlying goods, and thus are not covered, for tax purposes, by existing

"Moreover," he said, "the MidAmerica Commodity Exchange will start trading in Treasury bill futures on a nondelivery, or cash-settlement basis next month.

Soon afterward, futures with cash-settlement provisions will be traded on various stock market-indexes. Later, options on stock and other commodity futures are scheduled to start on the same

The problems are traced to the administration's

Economic Recovery Act of 1981, which eliminated the use of commodity futures in so-called straddles, a trading strategy designed to reduce

tax liability.

The tradeoff in closing this tax loophole was that commodity speculators would no longer be subject to long- or short-term capital gains provi-sions of the tax law. Instead, 60 percent of the gains or losses on all transactions would be treated as long-term and 40 percent as short-term. without regard to any time element.

"Fine," Mr. Shapiro said. "But the law said that, in effect, the 60-40 rule applies only to futures transactions in any commodity in which the contract requires the delivery of personal proper-ty, or a position, such as a straddle, in personal

However, cash is not considered personal property but as a medium of exchange for tax purposes," he said. "When the tax law was written last summer, apparently no one thought about the Eurodollar futures that were due to start trading later in the year."

The problem is that the Eurodollar futures, first traded early last December in Chicago, specifically require no delivery of these funds. Rather, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange uses an average of the Eurodollar rates quoted by leading London banks on the day a contract expires to determine the cash settlement price of the futures.

Mr. Oppenheim said that "in many states that

follow the federal tax law interpretation of a regulated futures transaction, the gains and losses on Eurodollars could be considered the results of wagering because these deals cannot result in the exchange of personal property — and cash is not considered personal property in this respect."

He also observed that wagering losses can only be deducted from established profits, while losses in futures trading may be applied against any income. Also, wagering profits are taxable as ordinary income.
One possible solution offered by Mr. Shapiro

would be for the Eurodollar contracts to be set-

tled in some commodity other than cash, perhaps

NYSE Prices Decline On Money Supply Rise

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed on the down side Monday but a vielding more than 10 percent, many investors were pulling their cash out of stocks blue-chip rally ended the deterioration that set in following an un-

expected rise in the money supply. The Dow Jones industrial average opened off six point snad had dropped three more by midday. It turned around in the last hour to close off 2.28 points at 842.74.
Declines overwhelmed advances by a 10-to-4 margin, while volume totaled 43.17 million shares, compared with 44.37 million traded

Analysts called the upturn strictly technical as the background news, particularly regarding inter-est rates, was almost entirely nega-

Stocks were off from the opening bell as investors reacted to the \$700 million increase in the M-I measure of the money supply for the week ended Jan. 13 and the upward revision of the previous week's measure to \$10.4 billion from \$9.8 billion.

M-1 growth is currently more than \$10 billion above its target for the year. Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said the Federal Reserve is almost certain to tighten monetary policy.

Tightening by the Fed could

push interest rates up and that trend was foreshadowed by increases in the broker loan rate by Continental Illinois and U.S. Trust

Federal funds rates banks them down a bit.

ment community.

percent Friday before the Federal Reserve supplied funds to push Many traders were fearful money supply surge and rise in other

charge one another for overnight loans rose to 15 percent from 13%

short-term charges would push the prime rate would up from its present 15% percent level, creating more uncertainity in the invest-

CURRENCY RATES									
nterbar	terbank exchange rates for Jan. 25 1982, excluding bank service charges.								
hèrdam	\$ 2,560\$	£ 4.748	D.M. 109.51 *	F.F.	H.L. 0.2042	Gktr.	B.F.	S.F. 137.12 •	DK.
seis (a)	39.72	73.59	16,9755	44730	3.1775	15.505		21.263	5.176
kturt	236	4.336		39.25 •		F1.29*	5.895 *	121.12	
len (b)	125175		4.33355	11.165	2.317.46	4,7418	73.555	3.4618	14.17645
b	1,200.5\$	2,218,00	534.99	210.18		488.64	31.532	678.40	163.92
York	_	1.86005	0.42867	0.1685	0.0779 *	0.3907	0.02523	0.5359	0.7305
	5.9500	11 4300	754.60 -		4.79M v	230 44 *	14 005D *	230 MG *	77 96 =

73.03 - 4.7136 0.56396 2.446 4,22544 1,309.25 2.67822 41,5990 1,95296

Currency Per U.S.\$ Isroeli sheket 16.38 Eurly, Usroell sheket 16.38 0.061 Isroell sheket 16.38 1.0000 Jupanese yee 229.325 3.5149 Kurumii dinar 0.205 Closed Analory, risopeli -0.1679 Biorni, krone 5.9525 N.A. Pikli, sean N.A. 0.015 Port. escude 67.319 0.2223 Saudi rhyol 3.205 N.A. S.D.P. N.A. 0.0014 S. Korean wa 0.0100 Spanish pesa 0.1753 Swedish kros Closed Talwan S Closed Thai both

U.S. Dollar Climbs on Rates Differential

doubled the level of its special

The special reserve fund was created in the balance sheet of Sept. 30, 1980, with a transfer of 500 million francs. In this year's accounts, the fund has been raised

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg had a balance sheet total at the ey broker said. end of last September of 408.77 billion francs against 309.64 bil-lion at the end of the previous fis-

The greatest part of the expansion of the balance sheet was the result of the higher value of the dollar and the Deutsche mark, in which most of its business is denominated, against the Luxem-bourg franc. "Actual business expansion was not so pronounced,"

As in the past, Deutsche Bank Luxembourg paid no dividend to the parent bank, using all the prof-its to build its equity base.

Brunswick Shares

LONDON - Britain's visible

trade balance showed a £331 mil-

lion surplus in December after a

revised surplus of £51 million in

November, the Trade Department

Exports slipped to £4.70 billion in December from £4.79 billion in

November, while imports fell to £4.37 billion from £4.74 billion.

Increases in Britain

said Monday.

From Agency Dispatches LONDON — The dollar closed sharply higher Monday, despite doubtful whether their operations

losing some of its afternoon gains, dealers said.

The strength of the dollar "re-flected higher U.S. interest rate differentials compared with Europe and further considerations of the lower U.S. inflation figures announced Friday," a London mon-

The Federal Reserve reported late Friday that the M-1 measure of the money supply rose \$700 mil-lion in the week ending Jan. 13, surprising many traders who had expected a decline and prompting expectations of a further tightening of U.S. credit policy to bring

the measure under control. Eurodollar deposit rates, up almost a point after the money supincrease, pushed the dollar

igher. Dealers said Western European

\$372.25 an ounce, just above the afternoon fixing of \$372 but off \$3.25 from Friday's closing can put more than a temporary \$375.50, dealers said. brake on the dollar in view of the Dealers said the market wide interest rate differentials beappeared to find support near the \$370 level.

tween Western Europe and the News late in the European trading day that the Federal Reserve added reserves to the U.S. banking system sapped strength from the U.S. currency and pushed it back down to midsession levels.

The dollar closed at 2,3367 Deutsche marks, down from a midafternoon high around 2.3420 but well above Friday's close of 2.3092

The dollar closed at 1.8670 Swiss francs and 229.32 year after closing Friday at 1.8540 and 227.30, respectively. The British pound lost ground to the dollar as well, closing at \$1.8560 against

\$1.8707 Gold closed in London at

Banque Bruxelles Lambert

Consolidated balance sheet: 1980-81 financial year and earlier figures

Bank Brussel Lambert

	31_3.1976	30.9.1980	30.9.	1981
(in billions)	BF	BF	BF	US \$
Balance sheet total	396.6	752.7	924.2	22.2
Deposits of customers	216.1	355.5	400.4	9.6
Deposits of bankers	141.2	325.0	431.3	10.3
Loans to private sector	1 69 .4	332.1	376.9	9.0
Loans to public sector	110.1	173.7	206.2	4.9

Continued expansion of activities Improvement in operating profit

Banque Bruxelles Lambert and its subsidiaries pursued their expansion despite a difficult economic environment.

 The total of the (consolidated) balance sheet increased by 22.8%: deposits of customers rose by 12.6%, and those of bankers by 32.7% (part of this growth was due to the appreciation of the US dollar). The (consolidated) total of loans to the private sector increased

 BBL abroad: the opening of the Singapore branch justified earlier hopes; the performance of the Milan branch, which has been particularly active in the management of syndicated lira loans, continued to be highly satisfactory; and further expansion took place at Banque Bruxelles Lambert (Suisse), Bank Brussels Lambert (U.K.) and Banque Louis Dreyfus.

 International banking: 5th place in the 1981 world ranking of financial institutions having managed or co-managed Eurobond issues; an increased volume of foreign exchange dealings; and an expansion of international financing, especially in the foreign

The results of the financial year that ended on 30 September 1981 reflected an improvement in the Belgian franc interest-rate spread, increases in commission income, as well as a strict control of overhead costs.

The (consolidated) cash flow amounted to BF5,815 million. as compared with BF4,249 million the previous financial year (+ 36.9%). After deductions for taxation (BF734 million), depreciation and provisions for general risks (BF 3,969 million), the (consolidated) net profit amounted to BF1.112 million for the 1980-81 financial year, as against BF512 million for 1979-80.

It will be proposed to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 11 February 1982 that a dividend of BF70, net of withholding tax, be paid on the 5,432,500 shares.



Banque Bruxelles Lambert is the Abecor (Associated Banks of Europe) bank in Belgium.

COMPANY REPORTS **Whittaker Seeks**

	Canada			Heubl
Reacrs				2nd Quar.
NEW YORK - Whittaker		on Mines		Revenue
Corp. said Monday it plans to	Year	7981	1989	Profits
start an offer worth \$320 million	Revenue	427.6	365.2	Per Share
for about 49 percent of Brunswick	Profits	62.4	73.7	· Tst Helf
	Per Share	3,41	4.03	Revenue
Corp.'s voting stock and expects to	1			Profits
propose a merger.	Japan			Per Share
Whittaker, which has interests in		a Motor		* 1990 results restated
metals, chemicals and life sciences,	2rd Quar.	1981	1980	
said it will offer \$26.50 a share for	Revenue	<i>427,</i> 850.	381,330.	Marath
	Profits	10,250.	16,770.	. 4th Quar.
10.4 million Brunswick common	Per Share	13.88	22.70	Revenue
shares and \$1,234.28 per \$1,000	9 months	1981	1980	Profits
principal amount of \$30 million of	Revenue	1.4 T	1.26 T	Per Share
Brunswick's 10 percent convertible	Profils	38 <u>,570.</u>	74,860.	Year
debentures due 2006.	T: trillion.			Revenue
	Per Share	<i>\$</i> 2.28	103.62	Profits
Following the tender offer,	Toray I	Industries		Per Share
"Whittaker said it expects to pro-	1st Half	1987	1980	Daha d
pose a merger with Brunswick,	Revenue	363,470.	331,010.	Rohm &
which has interests in health, recre-	Profits	4,120.	15,880.	4th Quar.
	Per Share	3.60	14.10	Profits Per Shore
ation and technology, calling for				
each Brunswick share not owned	United States			Year
by Whittaker to be converted into				Profits
0.3 share of a new series of Whit-	American H			Per Share,,,
taker preferred, paying an \$8-a-	4th Quar.	1967	1980	
vone dividend for the first shape	Revenue	1,042.	986.39	
year dividend for the first three	Profits	127.89	113.76	Santa Fe i
years, increasing to \$16 a year in	Per Share	0,82	0.73	4th Quar.
the fourth year and thereafter and	Year	1981	1980	Revenue
callable at \$100 a share after the	Revenue	4,131.	3,798.	Profits Per Share
third year.	Profits	497.33	445.89	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
mar 2 mars	Per Share	3.78	2.84	Year
-	Duke	Power	•	Revenue
Visible Trade Surplus	4th Quer.	1981	1988	Profits
A remise strains smithing	Revenue	484.8	425.2	Per Share
			77.0	

1**986** 1,040. 49,47 2,29 1981 1,200. 57.56 2.65 thon Oil 1987 7,640. 40,05 0,69 1981 9,810. 343,06 5,82 1986 2,420. 56,27 0,92 1980 8,750. & Haas 1981 19.2 1,49 1981 1,880. 93.1 7.21 1981 811.9 1981 3,370. 242.2 2,73 76.8 0.72 1980 1,680. 317.1 3.08 Staley (A.E.) Mfg erico 1980 633.0 31.10 0.71 1989 2,485. 114.0 1981 1,060. 56.03 0,87 1981 4,150. 221.85 4th Quar. 4th Open 1980 986.5 58.06 0.88 Per Share... Profits Per Share.

Market Summary Dow Jones Averages Market Diaries NYSE Most Actives Ciripe --0.14 --0.09 --0.17 --0.15 --0.46 Close 66.44 73.27 39.56 39.05 69.67 Standard & Poors Index Closs 115.41 128.99 51.37 13.73 19.32 25% 6% 6% 6% 14% 8 25% 27% 27% AMEX Stock Index Dow Jones Bond Averages

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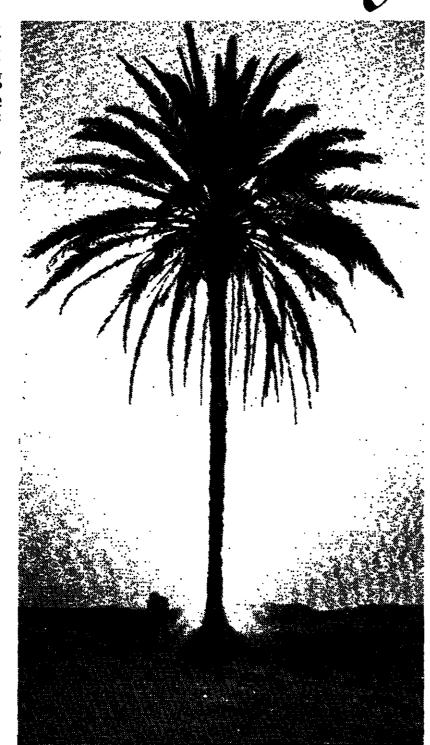
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... which is washing into the ocean at a rate of 2 billion tons yearly. Dams çan help... and so can we. U.S. #1 in cement Lone Star Industries, Inc.

144 KD1 1
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Singapore: Bangkok Bank Building, 14th Floor, 180 Cecil Street, Singapore 0316 Cayman: c/o499 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022

The International Bank of the ' Seven Gulf States

World Bank."

climate for foreign aid.

Preussag Profits Up 20%

HANNOVER, West Germany

- Preussag, the West German mining, metals and chemical con-

cern, expects 1981 group profits to

be about 20 percent higher, com-

pared with the 1980 net profit of 96.7 million Deutsche marks, man-

aging board chairman Guenther

Other Stock Markets

Jan. 25, 1982

(Closing prices in local currencies)

nannshausen said Monday.

1.40xd 2.91 4.15 2.80 N.A. 1.15 N.A. 9.84 2.30 3.56 N.T. 2.45 4.10

Tokyo

Clausen said it has a good credit

rating and can borrow at close to

"India has that alternative and

therefore its percentage [of IDA

He reassured India, however,

loans] has got to drop, Mr.Clausen said.

commercial rates of interest.

1988. 690.3 22.40 1.06 1989 1.330.0 45.16 2.12

The new World Bank president said India is creditworthy and can better afford to pay interest than other developing nations, especial-ly some of those in sub-Sahara Af-

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

government has lost its battle to

retain its 40 percent share of

World Bank interest-free loans in

the face of more pressing claims on

the shrinking pot of available

the total amount of funds available

to India, World Bank President

A.W. Clausen said at the end of a

five-day visit here last week that New Delhi will have to pay as

much as 13-percent interest for an

While the bank is unlikely to cut

funds by even poorer nations.

NEW DELHI - The Indian

While the World Bank decision came as no surprise to the Indian government, it was described as 'unhappy'' with Mr. Clausen's

The government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had sought to use Mr. Clausen's visit to persuade

Amsterdam

him that that it should continue to receive what India regarded as its traditional 40-percent share of interest-free loans from the International Development Association, the World Bank's soft loan affili-

Planning Minister S.B. Chavan, for instance, stressed the importance of a continued flow of concessional funds from the association for the success of India's present five-year plan, and Finance Minister Pranab K. Mukherjee told Mr. Clausen, "We are disap-pointed that the IDA program cur-rently faces grave difficulties."

increased portion of World Bank The Indians blamed the development association's \$1.5 billion ortage on cuts in the United States' commitment to the soft loan program.

Clausen Diplomatic Mr. Clausen, former president of the Bank of America, who took over the World Bank post last r, was more diplomatic. He ascribed the shortage to "economic budget constraints" among the donor nations. The United States is the largest single contributor to the

Competing Claims Mean India Loses Battle on World Bank Loans wrest more aid from the richer na-tions of the world. billion in International Develop-ment Association interest-free World Bank, providing more than 20 percent of its funding.

But while they rarely say so offi-India, on the other hand, has been the largest recipient of World Bank funds, getting \$13 billion cially, other have not nations were reported to have complained to the over the past three decades. Mr. World Bank that India is getting Mukherjee spoke during an after too great a share of the shrinking dinner speech Tuesday of India's pot of development aid. "special relationship with the

Complaints Reported

Yet the Gandhi government ap-Besides World Bank funds, for pears concerned that this relationinstance, India is the largest single ship may be threatened by competbeneficiary of European Economic ing claims on World Bank funds, Community aid to Third World nations — \$42 million, or about 23 especially now that China is bepercent of the total going to non coming eligible, and the worsening member nations.

Mrs. Gandhi has called a meet-It is also the largest borrower of soft loans from OPEC, having received \$88.6 million from the oiling here next month of 34 developing nations to devise strategies to rich states during the second quarter of last year alone.

Furthermore, India has just received the largest loan in the history of the International Monetary Fund — \$6 billion spread over three years at concessional interest

rates of 9 to 10 percent. But U.S. aid to India is due to drop next year under the Reagan administration cutback by more than \$60 million to \$215 billion.

Zurich

555 1,050, 1,250 1

2500.
Withdrawals in any amount can be effected on maturity of the agreed notice.
Interest paid or credited yearly.
Amounts quoted are based on 1 year fixed time deposits.
All interest paid is net and without devotations (fixed times) India had expected to get \$1.6 ductions (taxes, etc.) at source.

• All transactions confidential. Deposits are unconditionally great

that it would not be graduated completely out of the soft loan India the 15th poorest nation in market — something Indian offi-cials have feared the Reagan adthe world with a per capita income of less than \$200 a year, Mr. ministration wants.

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loans, but it now appears it will get about half of that — \$840 million.

Thus if India wants to finance the

planned development projects through the World Bank it will

have to go to its hard loan window

and pay about 13-percent interest.

While the World Bank considers

NET RETURN

 Minimum deposit equivalent £500.

STERLING (5) 15,75% FRANC (French) 18,25% MARK (Deutsch) 12,75% FRANC (Swine) 9,5 % NO TAX Straits Building Society Lighthouse Development

PESETA (Spon.) 15,25%

DOLLAR (Com.) 17

DOLLAR (U.S.) 15



Luxury Sophistication. Security A Very Special Condominium Lifestyle On Belle Isle in Biscayne Bay Occupancy Winter 1981-82. Large Two Bedroom Two Baths from \$177,000.

9 Island Avenue. Belle Isle. This is not a complete statement as to Nine Island Avenue. Complete details are available in condomnium documents to be furnished by the developer to a buyer Prices and specufications subject to change without notice. Broker



Miami and Miami Beach) Open 10:00 to 6:00 daily (305) 672-0999.



as saying that the present one-sided situation should not be al-Merrill Lynch Inquiry Leads

options bought on Dec. 24 declined the next trading day, persons used to taking big risks would feel they could easily make it up. Otto Obermaier, the attorney for the two men, said he has not had access yet to the order tickets or talked to officials at the stock

trader; were "terminated" Jan. 15 members of the financial commu-

guessing which way stock or option prices will go. price - in an attempt to boost the

To Firing of Two Executives that even though the value of the

Zenko Suzuki

France would be forced to take

determined counter-measures if Ja-pan did not adopt specific mea-sures to correct the present trade

"All we are strongly interested

in is to achieve a balance in (bilateral) trade without fail," Mr. Job-

During the EEC-Japan talks, the European side called on Japan to

rectify the trade imbalance quickly

by increasing imports of manufac-tured goods, Japanese government

ources said. Raymond Phan Van Phi of the

directorate of external relations of

the EEC commission was quoted

imbalance.

Japan Vows

On Imports

Quick Action

By James Foley

Regers

TOKYO - Japanese Premier

Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minis-ter Yoshio Sakurauchi vowed

Monday to lower trade barriers

quickly, as talks with the EEC

opened on European demands for

the Japanese to buy more EEC

The Japanese officials said that

protectionist forces were gathering

because of charges that Japan.

shielded its home market from im-ports while flooding the world

inflation, economic stagnation and

growing unemployment, the coun-

tries of Europe and the United States continue to bear numerous

difficulties such as balance of pay-

ment disequilibrium." Mr. Suzuki

Mr. Sakurauchi, saying that eco-nomic friction between Japan and

the United States and Western En-

rope has become a major issue, added, "The tendency to protec-

tionism is becoming increasingly

The two ministers spoke as five

French Foreign Trade Minister

Michel Jobert was quoted by a Japanese newspaper as saying that

By James L. Rowe Jr. Washington Past Service
NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch,

Pierce, Fenner & Smith has fired

two of its top executives who allegedly used the firm's buying

power to inflate the value of securities Merrill Lynch already

The two executives, J. Barris Lepley Jr., head of the company's arbitrage department, and Warren M. Choset, the department's chief

for "a violation of corporate poli-

cy," a Merrill Lynch spokesman said.

On Christmas Eve, the day Mer-rill Lynch closed its 1981 books,

the executives allegedly bought large amounts of options — securi-

ties that give owners the right to

buy or sell a stock at a particular

value of similar options that Mer-

rill Lynch's arbitrage department

already owned. Arbitragers are

paid on the basis of the profits

they make for the company.

days of trade talks opened with the EEC, which last year recorded a \$10.3 billion trade deficit with Ja-

"In addition to their advancing

with exports.

told the parliament.

strong.

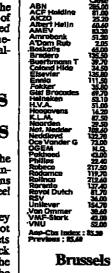
exchanges involved. He said he would not permit his clients to be

The heavy volume of orders by Merrill Lynch to both the Chicago Board Options Exchange and the American Stock Exchange prompted those exchanges to investigate. Merrill Lynch conducted its own evaluation and reportedly has turned over the results to the

interviewed but expects that when everything has died down they "will continue to be" respected

Arbitrage departments at bro-kerage firms make their profits by

Securities and Exchange Commis-One Wall Street source noted sion.



1,610 1,066 1,610 1,610 1,627 1,627 1,428 1,428 1,198 1,198 1,198 1,400

Frankfurt

London

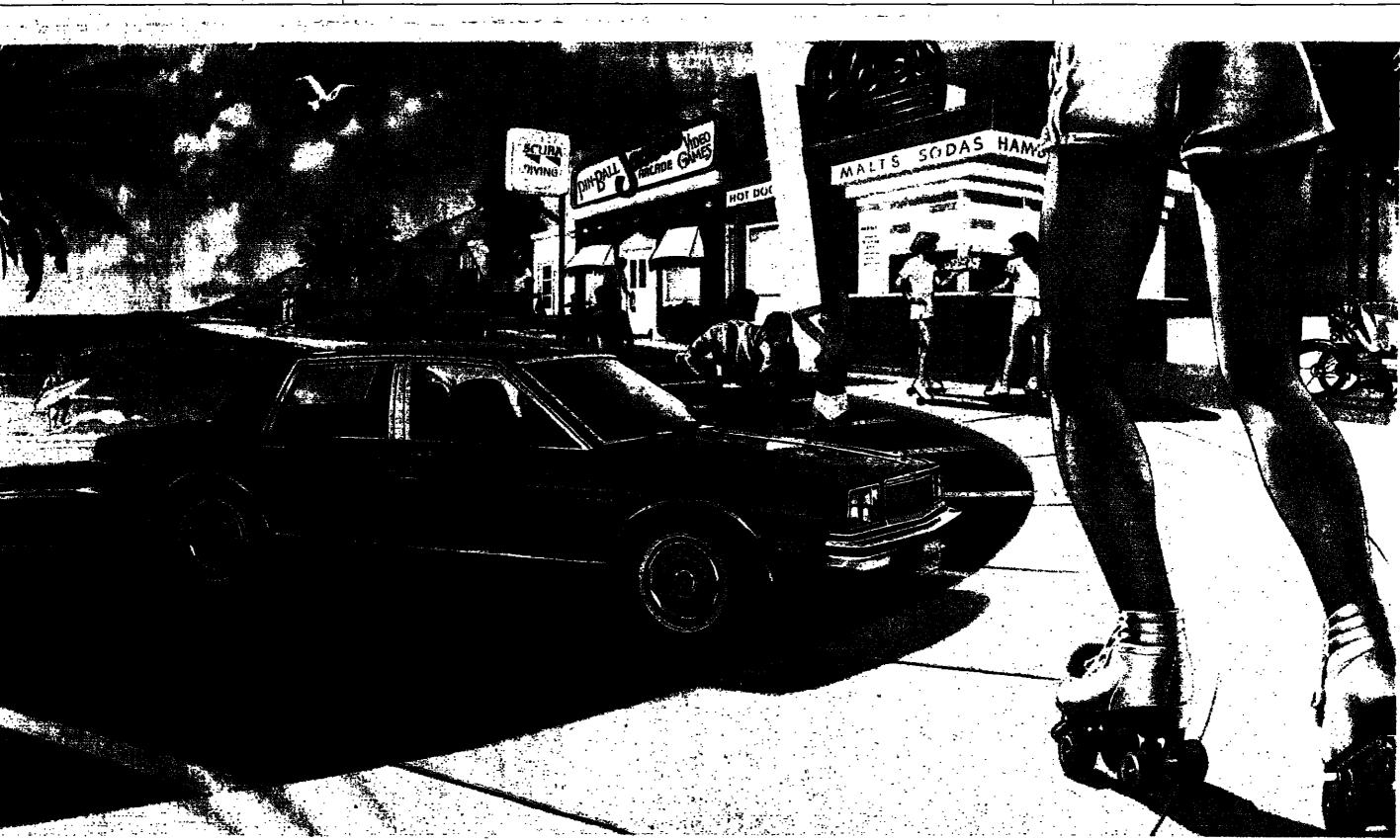
1.545.00 N.57.00 N.57. Agefi Index : 146,13 Previous : 147,29 Sydney BCI Index :

F.T. 30 Index : 557.70 Previous : 567.20

Milan

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We've got news for you,



Buick Skylark.

many of today's smaller cars have become very similar in appearance. That's obviously not the case with this very stylish Buick Skylark, It's one of the

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(Advertisement) DKB ECONOMIC REPORT

Japan's economy in FY 1982 will see stronger home demand, but growth will remain slow The Japanese economy in not necessarily in perfect driving force in the past year fiscal 1982, starting next April shape. The Japanese economy in starting next April shape.

The Japanese economy in fiscal 1982, starting next April 1, is likely to continue to gradually recover, but ingredients of growth will be somewhat dif-ferent from fiscal 1981. First, exports will be growing at a sifying trade frictions. Second, fiscal policy will be playing a minor role due to budgetary constraints. On the other hand, however, stability of prices will favorably affect personal consumption and, consequently, will lead to recovery of capital investment by smaller enterprises. Fiscal 1982 economy thus will be characterized by a stronger domestic demand than in fiscal 1981, although the economic growth rate as a whole will remain almost the same at slightly over 3 per cent. The current-account surplus, meauwhile, is expected to continue to run a huge surplus.

Economy in 1981

Japan's real GNP growth in 1981 registered 3.0 per cent in the first quarter, 4.8 per cent in the second quarter and 2.4 per cent in the third quarter, respectively, from the preceding period. These figures attest to a moderate expansion of the

Prices continued basically stable throughout the year. Advances of wholesale prices remained slow, leading to an equally calm movement of consumer prices, which also bene-fitted from moderate rises in labor cost. In November, wholesale prices stood at 1.6 per cent and consumer prices (in Tokyo) 3.9 per cent ahead of a

In the balance of payments, trade balance kept running a huge surplus each month due to strong exports of machinery and slow imports of raw materials. The current-account balance as a result turned into the black in the second quarter. averaging \$660 million at a monthly rate, which grew to \$780 million in the third quarter, and \$1,500 million in

October Despite these seemingly favorable performances compared with other industrialized economies, the Japanese economy in the past year was Branches at: London, Dusseldorf Representative Offices at: Frankfurt, Pans, Madnd Subsidiaries at: Amsterdam, Zünch, London

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First of all, its expansion depended primarily on external demand in the absence of strength in personal consumption and corporate capital investment. Of the real growth rate of 3.4 per cent during the first nine months of the year, 2.6 per cent was attributable to exports and other overseas surplus, with domestic private demand accounting for a mere 0.06 per cent.

Second, last year's busine recovery was imbalanced. Inventory adjustment in assem-ble-type industries progressed generally smoothly, but that in industries producing basic materials lagged. Capital investment by big corporations was strong, but that by smaller enterprises was contrastingly weak. Imbalances also persisted among different geographical regions.

Corporate results reflected such a sluggish recovery, with pre-tax recurring profits recording a sharp 19.4 per cent drop in the six months to September, 1981, from the preced-ing six months.

External environment for fiscal 1982 economy

With the U.S. and European economies likely to remain in the doldrums in 1982, there seems little likelihood of a sharp markup on crude oil. Japan's import price of crude in fiscal 1982 is expected to average \$38 a barrel on a c.i.f. basis, up 1.9 per cent from fiscal 1981.

Domestically, given the mandate for fiscal rehabilitation through reduction of debtfinancing bonds, fiscal policies will play a severely restricted role in the new fiscal year's economic management Following the December 11 discount rate cut by 0.75 percentage point, money is likely to n relaxed.

Shape of fiscal 1982 economy The Japanese economy looks likely to keep on a gradual recovery path, but factors for expansion will be somewhat different from those of the past

Exports, which served as a

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economic recovery, will slow down sharply in the growth rate — perhaps to 4.5 per cent over fiscal 1981. Reasons for the slowdown are the lagging recovery of world economy, rising trade frictions with other industrialized countries suffering from high unemployment, and decline in competitiveness

of Japanese products owing to appreciation of the yen. The size of the fiscal 1982 national budget offers little hope for a role to be played by fiscal expenditures. Public works investment, in real terms, in particular, is scheduled to be cut back from the current fiscal year's level, resulting in a de-

consumption expenditures after inflation will rise by about 3 per cent, up sharply compared with 0.3 per cent for fiscal 1980 and an estimated 1.1 per cent for fiscal 1981.

As for housing, the worst will be over in the new fiscal year, but for a variety of inherent reasons, including land prices, the recovery will be a modest one, with the rate of increase stopping short of 5 per cent in real terms.

Private capital investment which slumped in fiscal 1981 owing to sluggishness in spend-ing by smaller businesses, is expected to pick up in fiscal 1982 as domestic private demand will stage a moderate recovery, leading to reinvigora-tion of smaller businesses' investment. Investment aimed at new product development and higher efficiency remains strong in the meantime. All in all, private capital investment in fiscal 1982 will rise by 4.6 per

cent in real terms. As for private inventory in-

trend in the new fiscal year due to stable overseas commodity prices with a basically strong trend of the yen in store. Their advances during fiscal 1982 will average 1.8 per cent, compared with 1.4 per cent for fiscal 1981. Consumer price advances will also be moderate, with fiscal 1982 average expected to register 4.2 per cent or 50.

Balance of payments

Japan's exports in fiscal 1982 will reach \$167 billion, up 9.2 per cent from fiscal 1981, and imports \$137 billion, up 7.6 per cent. Trade surplus will thus be \$30 billion, resulting in a current-account surplus of \$12.5

According to the DKB's out-look, fiscal 1982 economic growth at 3.1 per cent is to fall short of 4 per cent for the third consecutive year. (The three years' average will be 3.3 per cent). In the aftermath of the two oil crises, the Japanese economy appears to have come closer to a slow-growing and matured type of economy like

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Out) (Year-10 year pin	ook for Gre	ss Nation	al Exp	enditure d ligures in	S parenthese	s)		
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on the GNP statistics basis. Private domestic demand, on the other hand, looks likely to grow faster than in fiscal 1981. As for private final consump tion expenditures, wage raises to be negotiated in the coming spring round will likely be smaller than last year's 7.7 per cent (as surveyed by the Labor Ministry). This projection is based on the recent slowdown

of corporate earnings and a low rate of inflation. On the other hand, the expected gradual recovery of business will result in a higher increase in overtime worked and bonuses, and improvement in employment situations, while independent businesses will also fare better. All these trends will work to boost personal income at a laster pace than in fiscal 1981.

As a result, private final consumption expenditures will record an increase of 7 per cent or so before inflation, slightly

gress in adjustment has been seen in basic materials industries, such as petroleum and coal products, and paper and pulp, where inventory hangover was heavy. In the new fiscal year, moves for inven-tory buildup, if moderate, will show up as final demand picks

Overall, prospects for the economy in fiscal 1962 are for a nominal GNP growth of 6.6 per cent, up from 5.9 per cent estimated for fiscal 1981. After inflation, however, the growth rate will be 3.1 per cent, which is even lower than the projected 3.3 per cent for fiscal 1981. The Government's projection of a 5.2 per cent real growth in fiscal 1982 is hardly

West. The most important challenge facing Japan in fiscal 1982 is adjustment to such a slowdown in growth. For one thing, this will require thorough elimination of budget and ad-ministrative wastes. Another requirement will be continuous efforts for strengthening corpo-rate resources — technological-ly, financially and otherwise.

Another task facing Japan is to smooth out its trade relations with the U.S. and West Europe which have been badly strained owing to the sharp rise in Japan's exports and sluggish imports. With Japan's share of the international economy growing steadily, maintenance of harmony with the rest of the world is essential to secure its stable

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Where a split or sinck dividend undestring to 28 per cent or more has been poid the year's high-low roops and divident are shown for the new stock only.

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2,000 2,021 2,064 2,069 2,075 2,090 2,105 2,120 2,122 2,140 2,122 2,140 2,140 2,140 2,140 2,200 nterest: 8,339 1,300 1,295 N.T. N.T. 1,345 N.T. N.T. 1,294 1,294 N.T. N.T. 1,343 N.T. N.T. 1,294 1,295 1,295 1,291 1,393 1,325 1,322 1,340 1,345 1,346 1,350 1,340 1,355 1,345 West: 915 PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED Bid: U.S. \$2.00, Asked: U.S. \$2.25. As of date: January 25, 1982. J. STROEVE & CO. (Est. 1818)
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London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

London Commodities

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)
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Monday's New Highs and Lows **Delors Cites Cost**

Under New Plan Of Compensation

PARIS — The proposed new terms for compensating shareholders in companies due to be nationalized will cost the French government an extra 1 billion French francs (\$171 million) in interest payments in the first varie French payments in the first year, Economy Minister Jacques Delors said Monday.

Monday.

Speaking on French radio, he said capital repayments over the 15-year life of the bonds to be given in exchange for the companies' shares, would amount to between 400 and 600 million francs a year.

The bonds will pay half yearly interest equal to the average secondary-market yield on other seate bonds of terms longer than seate

bonds of terms longer than seven

years.

The government announced new terms for compensation last week based on Bourse prices and the 1980 dividend, after the Constitutional Council rejected the previous formula. Announcing the new approaches precidential spokesman proposals, presidential spokesman Pierre Beregovoy said they would cost an extra 6 billion francs over the 15-year life of the bonds. Last September Nationaliza-tions Minister Jean LeGarree esti-

mated the cost under the original terms would have been between 25 billion and 30 billion francs, but recent independent estimates put the figure at between 28 and 35 billion francs.

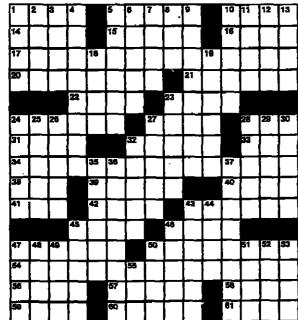
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NINETEEN

TIMES!



The state of the s





.. I FEEL POSITIVELY GIDDY...

MAY THE FAT BROAD'S CLUB TURN INTO SILLY PUTTY.

I'VE ASKED YOU FOR

A RAISE "NINETEEN"

TIMES IN THE PAST

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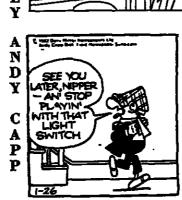
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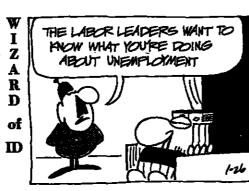
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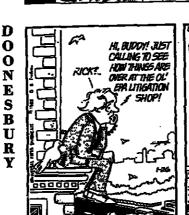












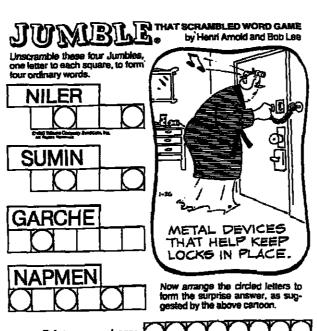






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CAN SLEEP HERE TONIGHT, BUT I CAN'T EAT BREAKFAST WITH YOU."

BOOKS

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS By Simone Schwarz-Bart. Translated from the French by Barbara Bray. 270 pp. \$15.75.

Harper & Row/Cornelia & Michael Bessie, 10 East 53d Street, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Roy Hoffman

BETWEEN two worlds" opens like a traditional novel, explaining to the reader that the setting, Guadeloupe, "floats, forsaken, in the Gulf of Mexico," has a sulfur volcano. and was originally named "Isle of Lovely Streams." In the second paragraph, though, the unidentified narrator — who begins to sound like a peasant woman in a trance — casually adds: "And it supports all kinds of strange creatures, men and beasts. devils, zombies, and the rest." Simone Schwarz-Bart, a native of Guade-loupe, wastes no time in her second novel turning the geography lesson into a mythic tale and dream — at times as gorgeous as an equatorial flower, at others as garish as "a horror

puppet show."

The omphalos of this dream is Fond-Zombie, an "atom" of a hamlet in Guadeloupe, just beyond the "dead river haunted by a troop of evil spir-its." Arcing over that haunted river is the Bridge of Beyond, a bridge that symbolizes both the link, and the chasm, between the Guadeloupe of the French colonialists and that of the slave-descended Creoles. "The Bridge Beyond" is also the title of Schwarz-Bart's first novel, published in New York in 1974, in which an identifiable narrator — a peasant woman named Telumee — rhapsodically recounts the history of her family, and of her peo-

The Guadeloupe of "Between Two Worlds" is decidedly more grim than that of "The Bridge Beyond." Fond-Zombi, like Gabriel Garcia Marquez's Macondo, is isolated, backwards, and full of strange happenings. In the low-er part of Fond-Zombi, Down Below, live Creoles who practice collective amnesia: Cut off from their own history, they know life only "as an ox knows ticks." On the plateau of Fond-Zombi, Up Above, live sorcerers, men who are part animal, and the walking dead - all vividly remembering the slave revolts and their ancestors, and believing that the grass is "the hair of the fallen beroes." Down Below residents see Up Above folks as wild men. Up Above dwellers see those of Down Below as, tragically, "consum-mate imitators of the white man."

These two antagonistic groups merge briefly, and catastrophically, when Awa, daughter of Up Above ruler Wadema, marries Jean L'hori-zon, a sawyer from Down Below. Wademba, seeking revenge for the loss of his daughter, turns her numerous pregnancies into "water and blood," then assumes an invisible body and rapes her himself. The male child born of that violent union is Ti Jean L'Horizon -- "our hero" of the

At the center of "Between Two Worlds," Ti Jean is a dramatic hero, and in many ways a classic one. He is half-god, half-mortal — the offspring of a sorcerer from Up Above, yet a resident of Down Below. He receives his instructions from his forefathers bracelet of knowledge, a belt of strength, and a musket that belonged to Obe, martyred leader of a slave rebellion. And Ti Jean is marked as the savior of his people - when a cowlike Beast swallows the sun over Fond-Zombi, Ti Jean's destiny is to slay the Beast and liberate the sun.

Ti Jean is a marvelous concection. In his "heavy and slow" blood seems to run a touch of the biblical David, the Greek Jason, the Haitian Toussaint L'Ouverture, and the intergalac-

Solution to Previous Puzzle OIN APT STEED HAMLETS ETE ART ELIAS ANTILABOR MULCIT TRUS CLUIS

tic Luke Skywalker. In his dreaminess, there is also a bit of Solitude, the character from "A Woman Named Solitude." a novel set, like "Between Two Worlds," part in Africa, part in Guadeloupe, and written by Andre Schwarz-Bart, Simone's husband. The rites of passage for Ti Jean are ar ordeal: In one of the most stunning scenes of the novel, his wrist is cut by sorcerers and jointed with the cur claw of a crow. Minutes after, Ti Jear changes into a crow and soars over Fond-Zombi. With this power o transformation, he is finally ready to slay the Beast.

Unfortunately, the Beast, however grand and galumphing, never seems quite up to Ti Jean, at least not as : iterary creation. Next to Ti Jean' complex brayado, the Beast looks like a creature from an animated film Part of the Beast's weakness as a fic

Part of the Beast's weakness as a fic-tional creation is that Schwarz-Bart' images — at least as rendered into English by Barbara Bray — are so tropically lush as to mute its cruelty; "The sun was high on the horizon and several people who were out of doors saw the Beast approaching the planet, mouth open and white hair be coming a halo of gold as it drew near er. Then it swallowed the sun charaer. Then it swallowed the sun, glug, a it had swallowed the children it me

with along the road."
Godzilia aside, another problem ex ists with the Beast. The narrator o "Between Two Worlds" points repeat edly to the Beast as a symbol of slav ery - a horror that blocks the sun Given the actual, tragic impact of slavery on Guadeloupe—an antislav-ery group even resorted to blowing it self up in resistance to the French in the early 1800s — the Beast seem awkwardly fanciful. Ti Jean is a three dimensional antagonist.

The Beast, however, may be seen a a projection of the islanders' minds there is argument for this perception in the book — and, on that level, the novel works magically. Ti Jean's flight through the belly of the Beast becomes an odyssey through the beat' own perception. own psyche. The odyssey takes him to Wademba's childhood home on the banks of the Niger in Africa, and eventually, after being stoned to death, to the Kingdom of the Shadembath, to the Kingdom of the Shadembath, to the Kingdom of the Shadembath to the Shadembath the Shadembath to the Shadembat While hunting his way back to Gua deloupe, Ti Jean meets the Quee with Long Breasts, a rather unsighti woman with "a hyenalik muzzle huge yellow fanga" and "a long hairy spine from which the bones stood out like knife blades." I a gesture heroic for its tenderness, Thean oils the queen's back. Voila! Sh becomes a divinely beautiful woma - her true form, which she can only assume for a few hours at a time and becomes Ti Jean's ambrosial lov a

er.

"Ti Jean L'Horizon" was the French title of this novel, and it seems more fitting than "Between To Worlds." Ti Jean takes over this book Guadeloupe, Africa, the Shade Kingdom, and France — where Ti Jean half-man, half-crow, flops down from the sky like a "black angel bounch, through the city" — are landscape within the intricately coiled shell of lean's soul. Jean's soul.

Ti Jean, of course, finally slays, Beast. Ironically, he does not slay t actual white men who have impr oned his ancestors. Ti Jean's war within himself: a bitter struggle be tween the Up Above and the Dow Below, between remembering and fo getting. Reliving the heroic lives of h slave ancestors is Ti Jean's way of,r. membering, and it follows the patter

of death and rebirth.
Early on in "Between Twe"
Worlds," Wademba tells Ti Jeau
"And yet, what is the spirit, the shae of man, but his stories, those whit constantly follow him and withor which no race survives." Simo Schwarz-Bart has done a courageou job of shoring up one of these stori against the Beast, amnesia, the threatens to swallow us all.

Roy Hoffman's first novel, "Alm. Family," will be published next fall. I wrote this review for The Washingt

BRIDGE

A crucial moments bridge players often ask, like Alfred Doolittle. who appeared recently on the Broad-way stage, for "a little bit of luck." But their prayers are not often answered in quite such a spectacular fashion as they were on the diagramed

South's team was struggling to survive in the semifinal stage of the event, and he found himself in an unenviable contract of three notrumo.

The opening bid showed a balanced 15 to 17 points, or perhaps a weaker hand in which clubs was the only length. The two-diamond response showed a desire for game, and the jump to three no-trump indicated the

weak type with clubs.
When a diamond was led and the dummy appeared, South expected to fall by two tricks. But he did not give up hope. On the first trick he played dummy's queen, the only hope, and could now see a possibility of making eight tricks.

NORTH (D) **◆**A1032 **∇QJ85** ♦Q10 **♣**QJ9 EAST **♦**Q376 ∇10 **485** ♥A8742 ♦AK765 **0193** SOUTH **♦**K94 OK63

♣AK76 North Pass 2 ¢ 1 N.T. 3N.T.

Pass Pass West led the diamond six.

By Alan Trusco At the second trick, he led a k heart from dummy. East could ha settled the issue by putting up the a and leading a diamond. But he c not know the position and not unn

urally ducked.

The king won, and South now r
four club tricks since leading anoth heart offered no hope. He was then lead in this position:

NORTH ♦ ¥ 1033 ♦ 01 • 10 WEST EVZ 485 VA9: **♠QJ**7 ♦AK75 **418** SOUTH ♦K94 ∇63 084

There were still only eight tricks view. South cleverly gave the defe a chance to err by leading a small c mond. West could have played b allowing his partner to win and c the heart ace before reverting to

But it was not clear who held diamond jack, so West put up king and took his diamond tricks. the end, he was forced to br spades, and was able to score the l three tricks and make his unlik

In the replay, North-South, qu rightly, were content to play a pi score, Winning the board put Sout team in the final. Losing it wo have given his opponents that adv.

tage.
One can imagine what Alfred De ittle would have said: "With a libit of luck, they'll go out and st supporting you.

orchestrated all season.

cult, bouncing kickoffs.

Walsh said.

with four field goals and repeatedly tricked the Bengals with diffi-

At the game's end, Walsh had a

This is Ronald Reagan," the

"Well, I thought it might be,"

To the victors come the calls

from presidents. And also the most

valuable player trophy, awarded to

Montana. Sprinting out and pass-ing expertly under pressure, Mon-

tanas helped convert three Bengal

turnover, an interception and two

League title in 34 years. "This is

the ultimate in a career. I can't

conceive of anything more exciting than having the best record in the

NFL, winning a Super Bowl and in

The first Super Bowl ever played

in the north was staged in a domed

stadium. The temperature outside

was below freezing and a cold

wind was blowing. But inside, the

"We've been an extraordinarily.

fumbles, into 17 points.

Coach Forrest Gregg. shame the way we'd played all year to embarrass ourselves," Cameron recalled. "He said, 'you earned the right to be here, now play like it." They did. Their self-respect was

been down like this before. They had, 21 points to Seattle in the sea-

Transactions BASEBALL

Notional Leanus HOUSTON-Signed Tony Scott, published to a

ST.LOUIS—Signed Jim Hort, quarterback, to a one-voor contract.
SAN FRANCISCO—Announced the retirement

49ers Finally Strike Gold in NFL

San Francisco Turns Cincinnati's Mistakes into 26-21 Super Bowl Victory

From Agency Disputches
PONTIAC, Mich. — Showing a
disrespect for football traditions. The Bengals, though, never warmed to the job. Ken Anderson, the almost-perfect passer, threw the San Francisco 49ers defeated the Cincinnati Bengals, 26-21, in an often dramatic Super Bowl XVI two interceptions. on Sunday.

The Bengals were constantly off balance. Four times Wersching Joe Montana, the plucky 49er quarterback, ran for one touchsurprised the Bengals by kicking low on kickoffs, with the ball down, passed for another and conbouncing crazily. Each time the tinued to execute successfully the daring things Coach Bill Walsh has Bengals were unable to do anything with the kickoff. Ray Wersching, the 49ers' place-kicker, tied a Super Bowl record

Pete Johnson, their 248-pound fullback, was rarely a factor — he gained only 36 yards in 14 carries. With the Bengal ground game bogged down, Anderson was forced to throw constantly. His top receiver, Dan Ross, the tight end, established a Super Bowl record with 11 catches, but too many drives ended with disappointed looks on the faces of Bengal fans.

Meanwhile, the unheralded San Francisco rushers carried 40 times for 127 yards, led by Ricky Patton's 55 yards. Montana, as a result, threw only 22 times, connecting 14 times and gaining 157

inspired football team." Walsh told reporters after the 49ers had lopsided first half of any Super won their first National Football Bowl. They led by 20-0 at halftime

- too much to overcome even. The game started with the Bengals recovering a fumble at the 49er 26 yard line by the 49ers Amos Lawrence on the opening

three years bringing a team back kickoff. from oblivion [when the team lost Ander Anderson moved the team to the 49er 11 yard line, but then the Bengal quarterback threw a pass that was picked off by Dwight Hicks on the 5-yard line. Hicks returned it 27 yards Montana took the turnover and

atmosphere was heated by the excitement of the crowd of \$1.270.

directed a 68-yard San Francisco scoring drive, completing 5 of 6 scoring drive, completing 5 of 6 passes for 49 yards. Soon, the 49ers were at the 1, and Montana dived over for the touchdown.

49ers led by 7-0. The 49ers created another turnover in the second quarter, and once more it led to a score. Anderson hit Chris Collinsworth with a pass to the 49er 8 yard line, but Collinsworth was stripped of the ball by by Eric Wright, and the 49ers recovered it.

Now San Francisco launched the longest scoring drive in Super Bowl history, climaxed by an 11-yard touchdown pass from Mon-tana to running back Earl Cooper. San Francisco had one more long drive in the half, 61 yards capped off by a 22-yard field goal by Wersching with only 15 seconds left in the half.

But Cincinnati had one more mistake left in the half. Archie Griffin fumbled Wersching's low and bounding kickoff with the 49ers recovering it on the 4. Wersching kicked a 26-yard field goal, and the 49ers lead 20-0.

In the second half, Bengal Coach Forrest Gregg adjusted his attack, and Cincinnati looked like a new ballclub. They cut the 49ers' margin to 20-7 when Anderson ran up the middle for a 5-yard score 3½ minutes into the third quarter to complete an 83-yard drive. And the Bengals were driving for another score late in the quar-

ter when the 49ers' defense saved the day for them. They drove deep into 49er terri-tory on a 49-yard pass from Anderson to Collinsworth. A pass and a run later, the Bengals had a first down at the 49er 3 yard line.

Johnson went over center for 2 yards, making it 2nd-and-goal on the 1. But on the next play Johnson was stopped cold. On the third down, Charles Alexander, the With Wersching's extra point, the other Cincinnati running back, caught a sideline pass from Ander-

son but was tackled for no gain. Anderson called a timeout and conferred with quarterback coach Lindy Infante on the next play. It turned out to be an off-tackle attempt for Johnson. But middle linebacker Jack Reynolds got great penetration and halted Johnson.

"We knew he was going to get the ball and it was just a matter of stopping him," Reynolds said. "We knew it was up to who wanted it more and I guess that was

'Wasn't Anything'

Said Johnson: "From the oneyard line, I saw the 49ers raise up at the snap of the ball. I figured I could go under them. It just didn't work ... They seemed to have everyone clogging when we ran that play ... there just wasn't any-thing."

Even with that defensive gem, San Francisco was having major problems. Its offense did not have a first down in the third quarter and gained merely four yards, compared to Cincinnati's 144.

"I don't think people believed in us even after the Dallas game," said Montana. "The coaches picked Cincinnati in a poll. But we stuck together and we won together. The key had to be our defense. We made mistakes in the second half and didn't move the ball and the defense bailed us out." The 49ers were force to punt

early in the fourth quarter, and the

Bengals drove to a second touch-

touchdown catch. The extra point to cut the Bengal deficit to 6 points.

But then the 49ers switched from the air to an atypically conservative ground attack, protecting its lead. Running the ball on almost each play the 49ers drove down for a 40-yard field goal by Wersching, which increased their lead to 9 points, 23-14. On the Bengals next series, a

pass by Anderson was intercepted by Eric Wright, who returned the ball to the Bengals' 22-yard line. That fourth turnover for Cincin-nati led to Wersching's fourth field goal, tying the mark Don Chandler of the Packers set in Super Bowl II against Oakland.

In the last seconds, Ross caught a 3-yard touchdown pass from Anrson. San Francisco handled the following onside kick and the 49ers had won.

See Frencisco 26, Cindo First Period

SF-Montona 1-yard run (Wersching kick)
Second Pariod

SF-Cooper 11-yard pass from Mon

Werechine kick)
SF-FG Wersching 22 yards
SF-FG Wersching 22 yards
Third Period
Cin-Anderson Syard run (Breech kick)
Fourth Period
Cin-Ross 4-yard pass from Anderson (Breick)



Bengals' Reggie Williams tries the high route over 49ers' Bill Ring in bid to sack Joe Montana.

Walsh's Key Move: Grounding His Aerial Show

By Bob Oates Los Angeles Times Service

PONTIAC, Mich. - In the 16th Super Bowl game Sunday, San Francisco 49ers Coach Bill Walsh demonstrated the extraordinary difference coaching makes in foot-

It is doubtful if the 49ers have recruited better players than Cincinnati's. In many respects Walsh fielded a very ordinary team in the Super Bowl at the Silverdome.

But as San Francisco won its first National Football League championship, Walsh and his staff outcoached the Bengals in all three areas - offense, defense and the kick-

There is a creative flair about us," Walsh said, coming up with the plain truth in what might otherwise seem an immodest evalua-

This is a series that has brought out some of football's best minds of the last 16 years - but the probability is that Walsh had the Super Bowl's best coached team yet.

San Francisco's 20-0 first half. It was nailed down by his special teams. And it was saved down by his special teams. And it was saved by his defense (the San Francisco secondary dominated Cincinnati's pass offense) and a surprise ground offense that ran out the clock in the fourth quarter (with 15 runs and three passes) as the 49ers scored the two mathematically decisive field goals along the

The Associated Press
The Assoc

make a first down) that will be most prominently mentioned.

run offense — which gains ground scientifinently when it has to, that is, when the other hit him. nently mentioned.

But the truth is that the stand succeeded because Cincinnati Coach Forrest Gregg, an old Green Bay tackle, mistakenly tried to play Green Bay football on three of the four

son because at 249 pounds he is too heavy to jump -- as the 49ers knew when they dug in. To score from the same one-yard line for San Francisco in the first quarter, Joe Montana jumped.

Speeding the Clock

The game's most amazing turn of events came in the fourth quarter when the 49ers' genius of the forward pass, as a scout called Bill Walsh at halftime, ran out the clock.

secutive plays (and 15 altogether in the fourth-quarter) to win the game with field goals instead of Walsh-Montana bombs. They were coming at us with every con-

But there were two other reasons: • The 49ers had passed the ball so successfully in the first half that Cincinnati's defensive coaches believed they had to think

when the world knows he'd rather pass. If you're going to put Walsh's pass of-fense in the playbook as football's most cre-ative, you will also have to find room for his

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side is looking for passes. Logic is what Walsh has the most of. Bot-

thing his emotions, he seems at any given time to be making the most supremely logi-This was a matchup of the two best passing quarterbacks in the NFL and two of the

finest ever in the Super Bowl series, Anderson and Montana. Anderson is possibly the top quarterback in football, exemplifying the ideal in what might be called the evolution of passing as coached by Sid Gillman and his successors - the traditionalists. His problem was that

Walsh knows how to beat traditional The San Francisco pass offense, contrasting wildly with Cincinatti's and some of the others, isn't based on downfield hooks, deep

passes Anderson throws so well. Instead, the 49ers make a living by doing the unexpected, by throwing different kinds of passes from different formations on almost every play. These were the four Mon-

in the first quarter, the 49ers called a flea flicker double reverse pass, Montana to tight end Charle Young, for 24 yards. Everybody has a flea flicker. What made this one unique is that Walsh called it on third and

• To set up the touchdown, Montana threw a pass netting 14 yards to wide receiver Freddie Solomon, who was wide open at new kind of offense.

the Cincinnati 5 and got to the 1 before they

Salomon was in motion on the play, right to left, but stopped at the line of scrimmage and turned upfield in tandem with the other wide receiver, Dwight Clark. A few yards into the secondary, Clark and Solomon split as tight end Young stepped in front of Cin-cinnati linebacker Louis Breeden. When Salomon darted outside, he was open.

 With poor field position at the start of their 92-yard touchdown drive in the second quarter, the 49ers climbed out of the hole on third and 7 (from their 11-yard line) when Montana rolled out and passed to Solomon for 20 yards.

Long Man Short

On that play, the 49ers lined up wide receivers Solomon and Clark to the right with Solomon inside - and sent Clark deep, with Solomon cutting to the sideline under

nati defense expected. Because Solomon is faster than Clark, it looked for Solomon

the San Francisco halfback slanting at right end. When Cooper sneaked over to the left side, the defense had overrun him and he

It isn't chance that wins for San Francisco, and it isn't tradition or convention. It's a

By Alan Greenberg

Los Angeles Times Service
PONTIAC. Mich. — Bengals left on 49ers helmets, and the blood trickled down his wrist. We wanted the ring on our fin-

ger," Cameron said, waving the bloodied hand, "The money is more Colts won their first (and only) Super Bowl after the 1970 season in a less than artistic contest with the Dallas Cowboys that some labeled the Blooper Bowl. Colts tight end John Mackey said,

have them call you a champion. you have to earn that on the field." XVI, the Bengals earned some recognition of their own, but it wasn't the kind to brag about. They'd played like chumps, not champs. They went into the locker room at halftime down 20-0, the worst half-

stop their running game, and we didn't do that."

ing game is like letting Wilt Chamberlain beat you with his free throwing. It gives a man pause. Especially a man like Bengals "At haiftime, he said it was a

points. salvaged. The ring, however, was Not that the Bengals hadn't

Said Bengals rookie wide receiver sensation Chris Collinsworth:

made four in a row from inside their own 3-yard line, the last one stopping 248-pound fullback Pete Johnson at the 1

Of course, the Bengals' goal line

'I never really listen to [Super Bowl] losers

... I always want to hear about the winners.'

failure might not have proved so and tied another (two TDs), were traumatic if they hadn't botched exceptions. Ross acted as if the

"We went onto the field higher than a kite," Bengals offensive left guard Dave Lapham said said of the Bengals first possession when the 49ers' Amos Lawrence fumbled away the opening kickoff. "And when we came away with nothing, that really swayed the momentum. We went into a trance and did things that we hadn't been doing all year. We started playing a little more cautiously, not wanting to make mistakes. And when you start playing tentatively, you seem to make more."

The Bengals admitted that they were unprepared for some of 49ers Coach Bill Walsh's other wrinkles. One was Ray Wersching's squib kickoffs, which the Bengals handled like so many Marv Throne-berrys. At the end of the first half, both Griffins, first Archie, then Ray, mishandled a Wersching squib resulting in a 49ers recovery and SF's final three first half

"I should have fallen on the ball." Ray Griffin said. "It was a bad decision on my part. We were in bad field position. It was an easy ball to pick up, believe it or

And when the Bengals special teams weren't mishandling kickoffs, the defense was losing a precious split second in "readying" the 49ers' unbalanced line, a wrinkie Bengals defensive end Ross Browner said the 49ers hadn't showed all season.

"it hurts your whole preparation," Drowner said. "It's a very effective offense. We played it in Portent 34, Bird 17, Archite

thing the Seahawks share with this year's 49ers is the Pacific Coast.
Said Bengals rookie wide receivable and although the stakes were the Bengals got just 72 yards rushing all game.

"Hey, I think I'm going to wake

somewhat larger here, few of the

Ouarterback Ken Anderson and tight end Dan Ross, who set one

Super Bowl record (11 receptions)

things so thoroughly in the first loss made the rest of the Bengals achievements in 1981 null and void

"We might as well be New England, 28th in the NFL," Ross said. "I never really listen to losers at the Super Bowl. I always want to hear about the winners. Let the glory go where it deserves. We were loose in the locker room before the game, but for some reason we were tense when we first went out on the field.

"Stage fright, maybe." Said Anderson: "You can't play the 49ers get the rings. a Super Bowl and have three turnovers in scoring territory and think you're going to come out ahead."
The 49ers defense was so good

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up tomorrow," Anderson said.
"It's not the end of the world."

round teams of all time." Perhaps so. Ultimately, not only

inebacker Reggie Williams "more than he did in the first day game [which the 49ers won, 21-3]. I got some good shots on him early, and I thought that would get to him, but it didn't. They weren't nickle and diming us. Those were quarters and dollar bills they were

NHL Standings

ays. He thought he could slam the ball in. The 49ers could stop fullback Pete John-

With Cincinnati deployed mostly in pass defenses, the 49ers ran the ball on 14 con-

ceivable blitz," Walsh said, providing one reason for his change in strategy.

pass first Walsh had the poise, composure and strength of will to call running plays there

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deep and Clark heading for the sideline.

• The 49ers' second touchndown (Montana to fullback Earl Cooper, 11 yards) came on first down play action with Montana faking to Cooper off right guard and to

Bengals Salvage Self-Respect But Not Ring

linebacker Glenn Cameron held up his right hand. The skin that had covered his knuckles he had

spent, but we wanted the ring. The ring, you keep forever."

They always talk about the ring, never the money. When the Baltiyou can make money working, but to walk down the street and In the first half of Super Bowl

time deficit in Super Bowl history. "In the first half, they knocked our ass off the ball," Cameron said. "We knew that we had to

And really, letting the pass-hap-py 49ers beat you with their run-

son opener. But then, the only

HOLISTON—Signed Trany Scott, curlidder, to disternor contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Lorry Christenson, blicker, is a three-year contract.

POOT BALL

National Football League

"Every time the 49ers had to make a big play, they did." Late in the third quarter, they

Bengals seemed to take the loss terribly hard. There were no tears,

floor

no bowed heads with eyes boring into the concrete locker room

ing all game.
"Hey, I think I'm going to wake

Said Collingsworth: "A team does not win 15 of its last 16 games and not be classified world hampion. I don't think second in the NFL is too bad. This [Bengals] team has been one of the classic teams of all time. If the 49ers hadn't done it the same year as we did, we would have been remembered as one of the greatest turna-

did the 49ers beat the Bengals, out Cinderella-ed them as After all, the Bengals have only been in business since 1967; 49ers have been trying since 1946.
"Joe Montana impressed me to-

throwing at us." And now that it's over, the NFL will be throwing lots of money at the members of both teams. But

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square-outs and the other conventional

tana passes that helped them win the game:

On their way to their first touchdown

one. This got the 49ers to midfield.

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was open on the 3-yard line.

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25

Newspaper Sources

WASHINGTON — The White about it so he doesn't appear to be surprised. What else is going on in House is clamping down hard on any government employee who speaks to a member of the press. Originally they were con-cerned with "national security" leaks from the State Department. Defense, CIA and National Security Agency. But the rules are now

being adopted by other depart-ments, most of which have no State secrets.

tate secrets.
On the surface, the Reagan administration cannot be faulted for the Reagan ad-ministration can-not be faulted for wanting everyone in the govern-ment to speak

Buchwald seems to work very well in the Soviet Union).
But I believe there are inherent

dangers in making it very difficult, if not impossible, to keep govern-ment officials from discussing anything of importance with the me-

What most people don't realize is that when a government official has lunch or a discreet meeting with a reporter, many times the of-ficial is trying to get more information out of the newspaperman, than the newspaperman is trying to get out of the official.

For example, let us assume a Defense Department big shot is having lunch with a reporter from the Daily Planet. The Defense Department man

opens up the conversation.
"What have you heard?" "The Navy is going to ask for two more nuclear carriers."

"Darnn, where did you hear it?" "A reliable source in Naval Plans.' "We haven't had anything on

that on our floor. How are they going to try and get them?"
"By going over your head direct
to Congress. They figure if they
ask for two, they'll get one."

"I better let the secretary know

Opera Dispute Settled

The Associated Press BOSTON (AP) — The Opera Company of Boston announced that its musicians have agreed to return to work, allowing the U.S. premiere of Bernd Alois Zimmerman's opera, "Die Soldaten," next month. The opera has been re-scheduled for performances Feb. 4, 6 and 7.

the Pentagon?"

"The Army is having more trouble with the M-1 tank than they're admitting. But they're covering up because they're afraid you'll order them to stop building the tanks un-til the bugs are worked out."

"Is this straight?" "I got it from the guy at The Washington Post who knows someone in the weapons testing

department."
"This is good stuff," the Defense Department official says. "I'll get on it right away. You heard any-thing I should know about the MX

"The Wall Street Journal man says if you harden the present missile sites with more cement, the silos might not be able to handle the weight."

"How reliable is The Wall Street Journal on this?"
"The reporter's been working on the story for three months. I think

he knows what he's talking about." "How much time do we have before the story breaks?" "Maybe two or three weeks."

"Our contractors haven't told us

"Why should they? They're hoping to sell you a lot of cement."
"Do you think I should tell the Defense secretary about it?"
"Yeh, but don't tell him where you got it. I don't want The Wall Street Journal to give me a lie de-tector test to find out the source of

'Do you have anything on what Al Haig is up to these days?" "Off the record? He's trying to get the autonomy talks between Israel and Egypt on the tracks. In order to do it, he may have to put the Golan Heights on the back

burner."
"He hasn't mentioned his plan to Weinberger."
"He's going straight to the president with it, so Defense doesn't

foul him up."
"You're really cooking today. Can I use it?" "The New York Times man

gave it to a White House aide, so I don't imagine it's classified." "I appreciate this briefing and so does the secretary."
"Don't mention it. I believe that

in a free society the people who work in government have a right to know what is going in their own departments.

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Dreamgirl

'It's Good,' Says Jennifer Holliday,

21, 'Plump' and the Toast

Of Broadway

By Joyce Wadler

Washington Post Service

New YORK — The drama students in the front rows of the Broadway theater have gimme in their voices. All the great-looking actors and ac-tresses of "Dreamgiris" have come to speak to them after the final curtain, but you can see that the one they really want to speak to is that heavy, kind-of-shy girl: Jennifer Holliday.

The 21-year-old girl who's being compared to Streisand. The girl whose first-act solo makes them scream and rour. Even though the questions are polite, you can hear the envy. Inpointe, you can near the envy. in-credulous, irritated — "You said you had no training at all?" Mildly hostile — "Were you at least born in New York?" She answers in a tiny little-girl

voice. "No, I have no training at all, none at all." "No, I never wanted to be in the business." How is it being a star, a superstar, reporters sing in "Dream-girls." "It's wonderful," the girls sing back. Now, in Holliday's dressing room after a Wednesday matinee, a reporter asks, how is it, this attention. "Oooh," says the girl, looking blackberry-ius-

cious in her stage lashes and red lipstick, "It's good, it's good." Singled Out

The reviews of the show itself were mixed. Lots of flash and little content, many said of the story of a soul group — much like the Supremes — and its rise to the top. But Holliday, as Effie — overweight, difficult, ultimately replaced by a svelte singer with a more commercially acceptable voice — was singled out. Her big number, a tearing, bluesy song of rejection and anger — "And I Am Telling You I Am Not

Going" — made the show,
"Plump," the press has de-scribed her. She is fat, rolls of flesh under her red Cullen Junior High School sweatshirt; a hefty behind in her baggy Sasson jeans. Two years ago, in "Your Arms Too Short to Box With

God," she weighed close to 300 pounds. Her favorite breakfast then, she told a reporter, was grits, fried chicken and Coke. Coke was her favorite drink. She named her Pekingese for it.

"I bought him 21/2 years ago when I was on the road with 'Arms Too Short to Box With God,' " she says. "I bought him 'cause I needed a little company. It was all brand new to me and I was all alone.'

Wanted to Be Lawyer

She runs through her life: Born in Houston, mother a secondgrade · teacher; father? She doesn't talk about her father, she says, because he walked out on the family when she was 1. Never wanted to go into show business, wanted to be a lawyer like Barbara Jordan. Sang in the church choir. Didn't know she could really sing until she was 12 and "the voice" — which she considers "a gift" — began to change and she began to play with it, studying Patti LaBelle and DJ. Rogers and Aretha Franklin and Gladys Knight; you know, when Gladys screamed, she'd scream; when Gladys shouted, she'd

Young Jennifer sang around and was spotted by a dancer in the road show of "Chorus Line." He paid for her ticket to come to New York. She auditioned for Vinnette Carroll for "Arms Too Short" and got the job the same day. "I bet she's got this little bitty voice," she heard Carroll say, because of her speaking voice, then she sang a hymn and she heard Carroll catch her breath.

Back when "Dreamgirls" was trying out in Boston, before Hol-liday got the notices, the girls in the cast always knew when there was going to be trouble.
"Uh, uh, think Miss Jennifer's

gonna pull a great diva ration to-day," they'd say.

They'd say this, according to Cheryl Alexander, an actress in the show, with respect: Holliday was not going to be used. She knew what she wanted and when



Jenniser Holliday in "Dreamgirls."

she didn't get it, she walked. She walked out on Michael Bennett, the director, when - after having done one workshop with the show — she returned to find that her part had been cut. That a 21year-old unknown would walk out on Bennett was astonishing. Holliday says that she had a recording contract; Broadway just

didn't mean that much. "Being raised the way I was, I've always been very mature, I've always chosen the things I wanted to do," she says, "and I was not impressed by Mr. Bennett because of his writing 'Chorus Line' and all that sort of stuff, because I knew nothing about that . . . I felt that my talent was equal as anybody

Beautiful Things

It's 4 in the afternoon, she's fixing tea, for the voice. She's wearing jeans and a baggy Hous-ton T-shirt with an oil rig on it but there are beautiful things around the room. A gold shell Neiman-Marcus purse. A fulllength black mink. She loves

shoes, she says; has 250 pairs. No matter how heavy you get, your

matter now heavy you get, your feet can still look good.
Her five-year plan, the dream of the Dreamgirl, is "to be a successful recording artist, with people like Stephanie Mills," but her 10-year plan is to be like Diana Ross, Because she's "first class."

She's looking background now She's looking backward now though. Looking for the word to describe her childhood. "Grow-up-fast," she says without hesita-

tion, then, apologetically, "That's more than one word." Had to do with her mother "being alone," and having to do extra jobs to care for the family. "I had to take on the responsibility of the oldest . . . but I missed a childhood, really being a child, and then I got snatched into the business, I missed things

like dating, school, college."

Mostly she doesn't party. Comes home too keyed up from the show to sleep and watches television; loves old movies. If she could choose, she'd be Doris Day in "Young at Heart," "so Frank Sinatra could sing those songs to me."

PEOPLE: Mark Indicher to Dive Mark Thatcher to Drive

auto racing team and will compete in the English Formula One racing series during the 1982 season. Paul Vaughan, a spokesman for former racing driver Ivor Goodwin, said that Thatcher, who was rescued from the Sahara earlier this month, would drive a Williams FW-07C car similar to the one that Carlos
Reutemann of Argentina wheeled
to second place in Saturday's
South African Grand Prix.
Vaughan said Thatcher's first competition in the Formula One series,
one notch below the Formula One Grand Prix series, would be at Oulton Park, Cheshire, on April 8.

A plane piloted by Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, reportedly was flying 600 feet too low when it crossed the path of a British Airways jumbo jet last November. Radio and newspaper revember. Radio and newspaper re-ports said an inquiry by Britain's Civil Aviation Authority cleared the prince of blame because a Royal Air Force pilot on board was in overall command of the aircraft. Neither Buckingham Palace nor the CAA would comment on the reports. The incident occurred Nov. 27 as a Miami-bound Boeing 747 with 200 passengers on board climbed from London's Heathrow Airport. Philip, at the controls of a twin-engined turboprop plane, was approaching Gatwick, London's other major airport, on a flight from Manchester. A British Air-ways spokesman said the pilot of the Boeing filed a near-miss report after seeing a "black silhouette" in front of him. Radio and newspaper reports said the two planes were "only seconds" from colliding before the Boeing was ordered to change course.

President Reagan's longtime po-litical strategist. Lyn Nofziger, donned his Mickey Mouse tie and brought out his irreverent sense of humor to bid farewell to reporters as he left his White House job. Nofziger, described by Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, as "the only mem-ber of the administration with enough guts to dress punk," called it quits to become a consultant—fulfilling a promise he made to return to life outside government. "My relations with the media have, I think, improved immensely over the last year as I've seen less and less of them," Nofziger said. "My relations with the White House, I hope, will improve on that same basis within the next year." . . .

Mark Thatcher, 28-year-old son of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, has joined the Goodwin Richard V. Allen, who was forced out as President Reagan's national security advisor two weeks ago, has found another job in Washington. Edwin J. Feulner Jr., president of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization said that Allen would go to work immediately for the foundation, Allen will write and lecture on foreign policy and national security

> Melina Mercouri, Greece's minister of culture and sciences, will visit the United States in February to inaugurate a "Search for Alexander" exhibition of fourth century B.C. Greek artifacts in San Francisco. She will be accompanied by Karolos Papultas, deputy foreign minister, and Margaret Papandreou, U.S.-born wife of Premier Andreas Papandreou.

The fire that heavily damaged the family mansion of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N.Y., will not cancel next Saturday's celebration of the 100th anniversary of FDR's birth, officials said. No artifacts were seriously damaged in the blaze but officials estimated it could take up to nine months to restore the 35-room mansion. Officials said almost everything in the brick and stone building was recovered.

Rudoif Nureyev, the ballet dancer who defected from his na-tive Soviet Union in 1961, oficially became an Austrian citizen in Vienna Monday. Nureyev signed a declaration pledging his loyalty to the Republic of Austria, and was presented with his official documentation by Vienna's Mayor Leopold Gratz and City Councillor Franz Nekula at a 15-minute ceremony at the Old Town Hall.

Indonesia's Vice President Adam Malik received the Dag Hammar-skjold Award for his contribution to diplomacy and for a successful career as a diplomat. The prize was presented by Urbain Dirix, the president of the Brussels-based Pax Mundi peace academy.

The Nordic Council and the prize was presented by Urbain Dirix. nounced it will award its 1982 literature prize to Swedish writer Sven Delblanc. The council cited Delblanc for his 1981 novel "Samuels Bok," a story about the plight of a worker family in 19thcentury Sweden. Delblanc, 50, will receive the prize of 60,000 Swedish kronor (\$10,676) in Helsinki in

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